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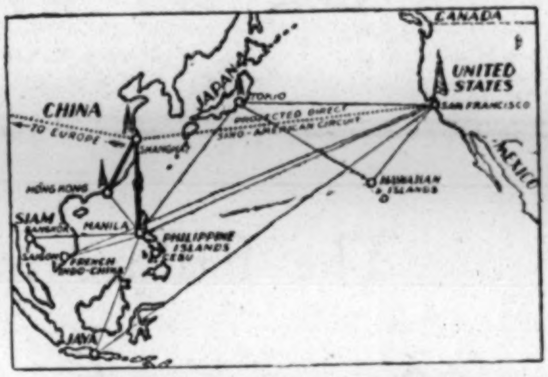

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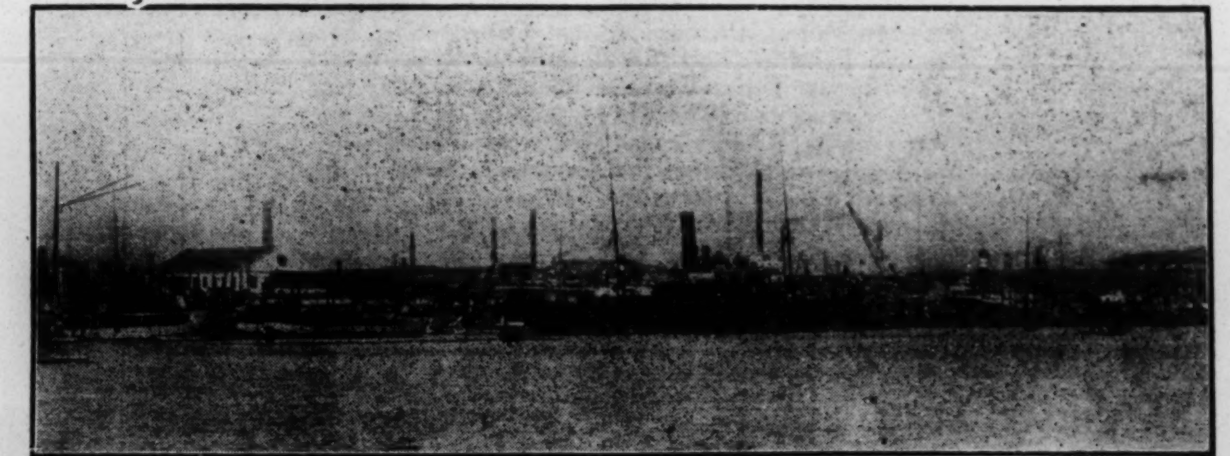

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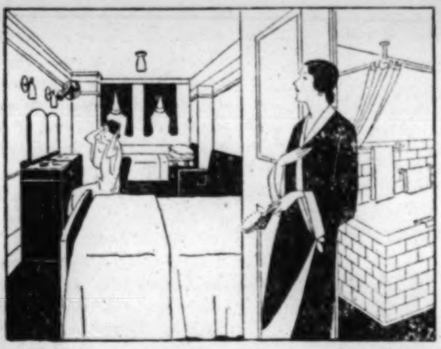

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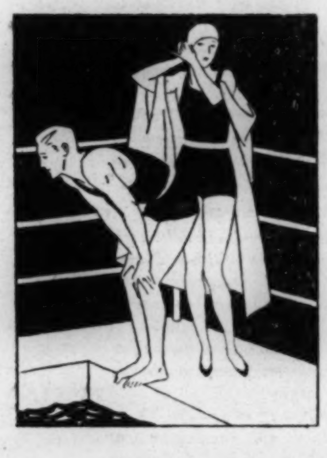

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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DR. GIBBONS ON CHINESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS!

DR. HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, well known American writer and historian, who is visiting in China under the auspices of the Albert Kahn Foundation, a French organization, recently delivered an address in Nanking dealing with the subject of Sino-Russian Relations. According to a report of Dr. Gibbons' address which appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on March 28, he treated the subject from a historical and geographical point of view pointing out that the relations of China and Russia, neighboring countries, should be on a permanent basis, whereas the relations between China and the Powers is a much more transient matter, and consequently of not such importance. Dr. Gibbons cited four reasons for intimate relations between China and Russia, (1) geographical, Russian territory being adjacent to Chinese territory on the north; (2) historical, Russia having had close contact with China since the Ming Dynasty due to the establishment of a Russian settlement at the mouth of the Amur in 1644; (3) direct contact, Russians came as bonafide settlers in territory adjacent to China and developed the territory; (4) fellow Asiatic nations, Russia long having had close ethical bonds with China. In conclusion he traced the progress of Russian influence in the recent Chinese Revolution and advocated that in view of the foregoing elements and influences, China and Russia should work out a suitable modus vivendi, otherwise they are likely to be in constant conflict.

While the report of Dr. Gibbons' lecture was greatly summarized in the newspaper report, the reasons he cited for the necessity of friendly relations between China and Russia, were significant, and particularly important at this time when preparations are being made for a conference of delegates of the two countries to adjust their relations in connection with the controversy over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Since Dr. Gibbons is planning to return to Europe by way of Russia there is hope that he will take advantage of the occasion to point out to the rulers of Moscow the same points that he has emphasized in his addresses in China, otherwise, the necessity of working out a suitable modus vivendi in order to prevent constantly-recurring conflicts. The necessity of this is obvious, the best proof of which is based on the fact that whereas Manchuria formerly was always referred to as a "problem," it is now called a "second Balkan" *situation*. Foreign residents and travelers in Manchuria, who are in a more neutral position than either the Chinese or Russians, freely predict a further Sino-Russian crisis in the near future. A well known foreign diplomat who is familiar with the situation in North Manchuria recently expressed the opinion that Sino-Russian conflicts are likely to become increasingly frequent and more serious ultimately culminating in a war situation that might, conceivably, drag everybody else in.

When the Bolsheviks first came into power in Moscow and renounced their special rights and offered to return the Chinese Eastern Railway to China, there was hope that a new day had dawned in the relations of East and West. This hope continued up to and through the re-establishment of Sino-Russian relations at Peiping, Mukden and Canton. But these high hopes were quickly dashed to the ground when it was discovered that the new rulers of Russia, while cloaking their activities in the fine phrases of altruism, were merely following out the policies of old imperialist Russia. Under the guise of "helping China" they were merely using the Chinese nationalist revolution as a vehicle for attacking their fancied enemies, the so-called "imperialist" Powers. In other words they were trying to use the Chinese Revolution as a stepping stone for the propagation of the Soviet doctrine of world revolution. When the propagators of Communism finally were driven out of the country by the outraged Chinese Nationalists, Moscow immediately reverted to type. Students of the situation which has existed in North Manchuria for the past four or five years, have observed nothing more than a repetition of old Russian policy of territorial and political aggression at the expense of a weaker neighbor.

While there may have been some excuse for old Russian imperialism in northern Asia, dating from the establishment of the first Russian settlement on the Amur in 1644, due to the fact that the territory was unpopulated except by uncivilized tribes, that excuse no longer exists in view of the fact that Chinese emigration to that territory has made the former wilderness a definite part of the Chinese domain. This refers, of course, to that section of northeastern Asia south of the Argun and Amur which is recognized as Chinese territory. Czarist Russia came to regard this as the Chinese boundary which became stabilized and was internationally recognized. But Soviet Russia, despite all the widely propagated communistic principles of non-aggression, professedly adhered to by the present dictators of Moscow, marched into Chinese territory in good, old-fashioned imperialist style and ruthlessly destroyed civilian towns and villages and massacred their inhabitants. And all this was done in open violation and cynical disregard of the Kellogg Peace Pact to which the Soviet Government had so recently affixed its signature. The London *Daily Telegraph*, thus sums up the objectives of Soviet policy in North Manchuria,

> "The Soviet Government has maintained its position by the use of force; and it will, of course, continue to make of that position the illegitimate and treacherous use of which the Chinese Government has long complained. Ever since the defeat, two years ago, of Moscow's hopes of bringing Nationalist China into the Communist camp, the Russian control of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been employed as an agency for hostile propaganda, and Harbin has been a hive of espionage and intrigue. The quarrel might have been ended long before it was, and on the same terms, if the Chinese overtures had not been disregarded—with the intention, it was naturally presumed, of depriving the Nanking Government of Manchurian aid in its struggle for existence. A Soviet force so large as to confound the anticipations of military experts was sent to invade Manchuria without a declaration of war; and this was done by a Government which had so cordially embraced the principles of the Kellogg Pact as to conclude, before that pact came into force, similar treaties with its Western neighbor states. If the Chinese defiance of right was barefaced, the answering aggression was a deliberate and totally gratuitous act of violence and a cynical repudiation of the Soviet Government's own pledge."

Aside from the Soviet aggression at the expense of China there was the even worse and more barbarous action of the Red troops directed at the communities of Russian emigrees who had settled on the Chinese side of the boundary. Red bands of cavalry, led and munitioned by staff officers assigned to the job by the commander of the Far Eastern Red Army, Gen. Blucher (Galen), invaded the district where these peaceful Russian peasants had carved out new homes for themselves and conducted an orgy of massacres, the ferocity of which has not been known since the Middle Ages. In some villages the Red invaders massacred all male residents above the age of fifteen. In others they massacred the men and women. In still other cases they made a complete job of it by killing everybody, men, women and children. Orphanages in Harbin today are filled with dozens of little boys and girls whose parents were murdered by the military representatives of the present rulers of Moscow. All this was done by the Soviet Government in retaliation for China's alleged employment of "White-Guards" in the Chinese defense army in North Manchuria, an allegation which was refuted not only by the Chinese authorities, but also by a corps of American and British newspaper correspondents who were on the scene and familiar with the fact that China has not, for several years, had a single White Russian in her army. The Red Russian activities all took place in the so-called Barga District of Heilunkiang province, a section of immensely valuable territory which the Soviet Government long has coveted and has tried to pry loose from China under a Soviet inspired Mongolian autonomy movement, the Soviet objective being to link this territory up with Outer Mongolia which Moscow already controls and from which Chinese influence and trade has been almost completely expelled. Since Dr. Gibbons has been in the Far East for several weeks he should by this time be familiar with this situation, the facts of which are beyond question, and a continuation of which must effectively prevent any resumption of relations between China and Russia on any equitable and lasting basis.

THE VOICE OF THE BRITISH INDIANS IN SHANGHAI

ON March 17 (St. Patrick's Day, but this probably was a coincidence), the *North China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in Shanghai, published an editorial dealing with the question of British Indian independence. The editorial followed the usual line of general opposition to the demands of the Indians, the arguments in opposition also following the usual line—that Gandhi does not represent all the Indians; that the Indians are hopelessly split up in religious factional differences; that the country is much better off under British rule; that the constructions of several thousands of miles of railways and canals had relieved famine, etc. In reply to the editorial in the official British newspaper in Shanghai a number of British Indians here, most of them merchants, have sent communications to *The Review*, Two of them claim they sent letters for publication in the correspondence column of the N.C.D.N., but the editor refused to print them. *The Review* has no desire to butt into the British Indian question or that phase of it as represented at Shanghai where some 3,000 Indians reside. On occasion in the past we have expressed our views regarding the disgraceful treatment which members of the Shanghai Indian community have received at the hands of the Shanghai police department and particularly the "C. I. D." (criminal investigation department or secret service) which apparently is maintained largely for the purpose of spying on the activities of the Indians, many of whom have been arrested and given perfunctory trials and then "railroaded" to India where they have been given long or indeterminate sentences at hard labor. As for the communications sent to *The Review* by the local Indians, most of them are moderate in tone and confine themselves to arguments on behalf of Indian independence. They refer to assistance which India rendered Britain in the World War and to promises which the British Government made to grant dominion status, or at least self-government to the Indians. They allege these promises never have been carried out and that the situation has become so serious that the people of India "now prefer to die fighting for the freedom of their country, rather than die of starvation." Unanimously, these Indians profess to wholeheartedly support Gandhi in his campaign of "civil disobedience." In reference to the allegations that India is hopelessly divided in a fight between Hindus, Moslems and Untouchables, they allege that these fights will continue so long as the country is controlled by Great Britain. They allege that the Sikhs, Hindus, Moslems, and residents of the Native States, are unanimously in favor of independence and, with the exception of the young members of the "Indian Republican Army," they are supporting the Gandhi civil-disobedience movement. As for the members of the so-called "Indian Republican Army," they apparently do not believe in the policy of turning the other cheek, but claim they want to fight, etc. One correspondent, who devoted much attention to the economic problem, refuted the argument that famine had been banished from India, claiming that conditions were so serious that thousands have been forced to emigrate in order to earn a livelihood in foreign lands. He concluded with the statement, "India must become an absolutely independent nation with no connection with Great Britain....or she must be given a place of real partnership, a place of true freedom and perfect equality with other partners in the Empire the same as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada." The chief point in this voluminous correspondence seems to be that most of the Indians here rather favor "dominion status," but due to the oppression and suppression policy which the local British authorities, but particularly the local British press, have followed, they are being forced into a position where they are compelled to struggle for complete independence. In reading over this correspondence, we are reminded of a recent book dealing with the life of Benjamin Franklin, written by a Frenchman, which describes the period preceding and during the American Revolutionary War. Franklin served for many years as the representative of the Pennsylvania Legislature in London, his efforts being devoted chiefly to an attempt to work out a scheme whereby the American colonies could achieve independence in their domestic affairs while remaining within the Empire. He failed because of the attitude of the ruling authorities in England who could envisage nothing short of absolute control. The result was the American war of independence!

THE SOPHER BROTHERS AND THE KEMMERER REPORT

THE SOPHER brothers, Messrs. Arthur and Theodore, are the managers of the British Ezra Estate, which owns and controlls the psuedo American newspaper in Shanghai known as *The China Press*. While the newspaper is incorporated under American law and employs one or two Americans on the staff, the policy of the paper is formulated in the private office of Messrs. Arthur and Theodore Sopher, one being a British subject and the other French. Neither has ever seen the shores of the United States. With this introduction, we will now explain that *The China Press*, for several weeks has been attacking the work of the Kemmerer Commission of American financial experts, who last year made a survey of currency and financial conditions in China with the object of assisting the Chinese Government in currency and financial reform. The Kemmerer report dealing with currency reform was made public in Shanghai on Sunday, March 30, and consisted principally of the draft of a proposed law, the enactment of which would enable the Chinese Government to inaugurate the beginnings of a gold standard currency, replacing the present chaotic system which is generally credited with responsibility for most of the country's financial ills. Whether the system recommended by Dr. Kemmerer and his associates would solve China's currency muddle, we are not in a position to say and we doubt whether anyone else who is not an authority on currency matters, would be in a position to say in advance whether the Kemmerer plan would work. Somewhat similar plans have been suggested previously, but the Government, due chiefly to political complications, has never been in a position to put them into effect. Whether the Government can put the Kemmerer plan into effect at this time, likewise is not known, but T. V. Soong, Finance Minister is reported to have stated his intention of recommending the enactment by the Government of a new currency law modeled somewhat on the Kemmerer report. In other words, Mr. Soong seems to be of opinion that something should be done to put China's currency on a sound basis. The Government apparently entertains similar views, particularly since financial and currency reform constitutes one of the chief planks in the Kuomintang platform for the reorganization and rejuvenation of the Chinese republic. The Government went to great expense in the employment of the Kemmerer Commission of financial experts, realizing that the subject was important and merited the study of the world's foremost authorities. That the Kemmerer Commission had no private axe to grind is evident in the past record of the Commission which has functioned in more than a dozen other countries and the general results of which have been beneficial.

It isn't necessary to expatiate on the evils of the present Chinese currency system, the foundation of which is silver, a commodity which fluctuates the same as other commodities. Owing to the recent slump in silver, persons who thought they possessed a certain amount of money a few months ago, now find they have considerably less, due to the fact that the price of silver, in relation to gold, has gone down. But this really is the smallest phase of the problem; the worst phase being the domestic manipulation of the Chinese silver currency which has had the effect of impoverishing and "squeezing" millions of people, especially those of the laboring classes. It works somewhat like this: the Chinese laborer is paid in copper coins, which are depreciated. He must take his depreciated copper coins to an "exchange" shop where he receives in return certain small silver coins, which also are depreciated. If he is lucky enough to possess sufficient of these depreciated 10-cent and 20-cent coins, he may obtain a silver dollar, but on every exchange transaction the laborer is forced to pay a commission to an "exchange" dealer, a sort of small banker who earns a living in this manner. There are two or three of these small banks on every street in every city in the land, literally hundreds of thousands of them, and all of them are commercial parasites, the like of whom are unknown in any country having a stabilized currency. Aside from this there is also the problem of depreciated paper currency, the interior of the country having been flooded with this fiat money, the value of which usually is based on nothing more stable than the army of the general who controls the printing press.

It was to rectify this condition that the Chinese National Government employed the Kemmerer Commission, and while the plan for currency reform suggested by the Commission may be open to difference of opinion, it is nevertheless a plan or program, which obviously is better than no plan or program. The only way to determine whether the plan is workable is to try it out and this apparently is what the Finance Minister and the Government are determined to do. But the Sopher brothers, Messrs. Arthur and Theodore, dictators of the policy of *The China Press*, are opposed to the Kemmerer report. They have been saying so for several weeks, but last Sunday they aired their views in 10-point type to the extent of two columns of space on the editorial page of their newspaper. One wonders at the motives for the opposition? The inauguration of a stabilized currency in China, like all reforms, will hit the pockets of certain individuals. First it will hit the small parasitical exchange dealers, but there are parasites and parasites, small ones and big ones. The accomplishment of currency and financial reform in China will place the finances of China in the control of the Chinese people and government where it belongs. It will take it out of the hands of manipulators, who have waxed fat at the expense of China's leaderless millions who, heretofore, have not known how to help themselves. They have been the victims of the worst form of currency exploitation that the world ever has witnessed. But the Sopher brothers and the interests hiding behind them and using their pseudo American newspaper, apparently do not want the Kemmerer plan or any other plan. They want a continuation of the present chaotic system for certain obviously unstated reasons. If the Sopher brothers entertain these views, we know of no logical reason why they should not express them. Furthermore, we know of no logical reason why they should not use *their* newspaper for propagating their views. But since a newspaper is, in a sense, a public institution, we see no reason why the public should not be informed as to the persons and interests which are manipulating the policy of that particular publication, which in some quarters doubtless, is still looked upon as an American enterprise. The facts regarding the ownership of *The China Press* are as stated. It is owned by the Ezra Estate, a British landed property, most of which is located within the International and French Concessions. The Ezra Estate, including its publicity organ, *The China Press*, is managed by the Brothers Sopher, one of whom is named Arthur and the other Theodore. One is a British subject and the other is French. Which one is British and which one is French we do not know!

FOREIGN VS. THE CHINESE MOVIE CENSORSHIP

WHILE much has been printed in the Shanghai foreign newspapers about the recent Chinese action in censoring foreign moving picture films, it is not generally known that this "censorship complex" really started with the foreign censorship board in the Shanghai International Settlement and what is now taking place in Chinese circles really amounts to a retaliation against some particularly "bone-headed" acts of censorship on the part of the foreigners. Not a word has appeared about this in any of the foreign newspapers, but recently one of the New York newspapers printed a report, apparently issued from the head office of one of the large moving-picture producing companies in the United States, to the effect that the foreign censorship board in the Shanghai International Settlement had censored a Fox News reel "talkie" containing an address on exterritoriality by Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the National Government. According to the report the Fox film people at considerable expense sent their crew and "talkie" equipment to Nanking where a number of sight-sound-pictures of prominent officials of the Government were taken. The sketches included addresses by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang, Dr. C. T. Wang and others. It appears that this negative was sent to the United States and in due course was returned to Shanghai for release to the moving-picture houses here. But when the foreign censorship committee in the International Settlement saw (and heard) Dr. C. T. Wang's address advocating the abolition of extraterritoriality, they were "horrified" and decided that the film should be suppressed "in the interest of public order." The result was that many thousands of Chinese in the Settlement were prevented from seeing and hearing their own foreign minister on a subject which is daily discussed in all of the Chinese newspapers and about everywhere else. Whether this action of the foreign censors in Shanghai had any effect on the recent Chinese action in banning certain foreign films is not known, but it is likely. To date the Chinese have banned Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger" on the grounds that it held the Chinese up to ridicule; Cecil B. de Mille's "Ten Commandments," on the grounds that it was "imperialist" Christian propaganda, and in addition they censored and confiscated a Chinese film shown in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Nanking which depicted scenes among Chinese famine refugees. And now on top of everything else the Chinese authorities have announced a censorship of all films exhibited in the International Settlement and French Concession which have not been passed by the Chinese Censorship Board in the Greater Shanghai (Chinese) Municipality. Chinese newspapers in the Settlement have been threatened with legal action in the event they advertise any film that has not been approved by the Chinese Censorship Board. Since the moving-picture theaters in the foreign settlements largely depend for their patronage upon the Chinese, it now would appear that the foreign residents of the Settlements are to be given a dose of their own censorship medicine and be forced to submit to a Chinese censorship, a situation somewhat as exists in Japan where the Japanese censor all films coming into the country and carefully eliminate all "kissing" scense, the Japanese considering public osculation as being immoral. If the Chinese also should decide to censor all profanity in foreign amateur dramatic performances, the foreigners in Shanghai will be in a bad way sure enough!

THE FAILURE OF THE UNION CLUB OF CHINA

AS FORECASTED in an article which appeared in *The Review* recently, the directors of The Union Club of China, at the last annual meeting, held in Shanghai on March 29, frankly admitted the failure of the Club and, apparently, made a last effort to arouse interest in the institution. To quote from the report,

> "The Committee feel obliged to bring to the notice of members the unsatisfactory position disclosed (in the report). In spite of the fact that, on the one hand, the expenses of the Club have been reduced to a minimum, and, on the other, that new and more convenient quarters have been secured, the accounts again show a loss for the year, and a loss nearly one-third larger than that of the previous year. This unsatisfactory position is entirely due to the lack of support which the Club has had, and is still having, from members, and better results cannot be shown unless members are prepared to make more use of the Club. The Club exists solely for the benefit and enjoyment of its members, and if the members show, by not giving the Club their support, that they have no desire for it to continue in existence, the Committee will feel obliged to recommend to the proprietary company that the Club be wound up."

Following this frank statement the report then stated that "it had been learned that any proposal to close the Club would meet with the strong opposition of the Chinese members," hence the Committee had decided to make another (possibly final) appeal for support. The figures representing losses which the Club has suffered since its establishment are interesting,

Year	Amount of Loss	Year	Amount of Loss
1919	$5,415.73	1925	$1,853.99
1920	8,127.29	1926	347.02
1921	5,450.22	1927	242.99
1922	5,428.28	1928	2,691.20
1923	910.56	1929	4,766.03
1924	2,975.51	Total Loss	$38,208.82

A record of the fluctuating membership of the Club since its organization was not given, but it was stated that on December 31, 1929, the total membership of the Club, including honorary and absentees, was 305, one less than the previous year. Since 300 members should be sufficient to support a club in Shanghai, one is led to the belief that the chief trouble with the Union Club of China is that these members, while paying their dues, apparently seldom visit the premises. This naturally leads to speculation regarding the cause of failure of this once, most serious attempt to promote through a social club, the matter of Sino-foreign fellowship. In this connection one is reminded of the failure of the International Institute, an organization with a somewhat similar purpose which was promoted many years ago by the late Dr. Gilbert Reid. Dr. Reid had a vision of an organization with an appropriate library, reading rooms, museum, etc., that would provide a meeting place for foreigners and Chinese. The World War put a serious crimp in the Institute because the Allied members refused to associate with the members who were nationals of the Central Powers. Finally the organization just petered out, the chief reason being that since Chinese and foreigners were meeting naturally all over the Chinese landscape, it wasn't necessary to maintain an "institution" for the purpose of providing a meeting place. The property of the International Institute is now being used as a Chinese school, probably more nearly meeting the purpose of the founder than the original organization. As for the Union Club of China, it was born of the World War, when foreigners on the China Coast suddenly realized that the Chinese were necessary in the general scheme of things at that time. By foreigners, we mean the British and Americans, the original promoters of the Club who envisaged an organization including Americans, Britons and Chinese exclusively. The Union Club was promoted originally by the executive committees of the British, American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and its original board of directors was composed of three representatives of each organization, making nine in all. Also, it was decided that the Club should be a strictly "taipan" organization, each member being required to purchase a share in the holding company, the cost of the shares being Tls. 250 each. While this was an excellent financing scheme, immediately giving the organization an assured capital, it had the effect of barring out the ordinary run of Chinese and foreigners who possessed the club "complex." As for the "taipans" (managers of large firms) they seldom visited the Union Club because they already had their own national clubs. They did attend when special dinners or entertainments were given, but this didn't pay expenses. Later on, after the war psychology died down it was decided to admit certain "other foreigners" than Britons and Americans. Also the shares were split up and new members were only required to put up Tls. 50 as a sort of initiation fee. Some form of association membership also was devised whereby it was not necessary to purchase shares at all.

But all of these efforts to "jazz-up" the Union Club, apparently have been unsuccessful. Although the present committee states that the Chinese members do not wish to see the club closed, the accuracy of this statement is open to question. As a matter of fact, only a small and selected number of Chinese ever have evinced any interest in the Club. Most of the younger generation of Chinese returned students never have evinced any particular enthusiasm for the Union Club because they looked upon it as a sort of "sop" to pacify the Chinese who at that time were barred from the leading foreign clubs of Shanghai. Recently, since the admission of Chinese to full membership and as guests to the foreign clubs, is an accomplished fact, it has had the effect of making the Union Club, which is a sort of "half-way" station, still more unnecessary. Then there have been certain incidents which have not helped the Club. In 1925, following the shooting of Chinese by the Shanghai police, practically all of the Chinese bankers resigned from the Club enmasse. In 1927, the then American president of the Club was forced to resign because certain of the die-hard British members (also one American member of similar classification) disapproved of the president's views in opposition to foreign military intervention in China. It is interesting to note that the Club's annual loss which had been reduced to $242.09, in 1927 immediately jumped to $2,691.20 in 1928. Last year's loss jumped again to $4,766.03, an excellent commentary on the views and policies of some of the foreign members of the Union Club, who, while trying to promote a club for the obvious purpose of promoting Sino-foreign fellowship, nevertheless disapproved of its American president's views in opposition to foreign military intervention. According to the financial report of the proprietary company, the Club still has in the treasury the sum of Tls. 39,100, which money was derived from the sale of debentures to members largely in the early years of the Club's history. If a census could be made it probably would be found that most of the persons who put up this money are no longer members of the Club, hence the present Club is in the position of living on money contributed by persons, many of whom probably have no further interest in it. If the present committee of the Union Club really wished to promote Sino-foreign friendship, they probably could accomplish their objective by voting to liquidate the club and donating the balance in the treasury to some worthy Sino-foreign charity.

Moscow Trying to Force Broadening of Scope of Sino-Russian Conference

THAT the Soviet Government is taking advantage of the present military and political crisis in North China to bring pressure on both the Nanking and Mukden Governments to the end that they wil be forced to agree to a broadening of the scope of the forthcoming Moscow Conference, is definitely indicated in dispatches from both Nanking and Mukden which have appeared in the local Chinese newspaper during the week.

A dispatch from Nanking appearing in the *Shun Pao* on March 31 stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had received a report from Moh Teh-hui, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and head of the Chinese Delegation to the Moscow Conference, stating that Moscow had notified the Mukden Government that China would be held strictly to the provisions of the Habarovsk Protocol and that Russia would insist upon the discussion of other political and diplomatic questions aside from matters pertaining to the administration of the C. E. R. Among the matters which the Soviet Government is determined to discuss are the navigation of the Sungari river (inland Chinese waterway) by Soviet shipping, the independence of outer Mongolia and the matter of a Chinese indemnity to pay the expenses of the Soviet Red army which operated on the Chinese frontier last summer and fall. Mr. Moh's telegram to the National Government is reported to have declared that since these questions affect the welfare of the entire country, he desired special instructions from Nanking before proceeding further with his preparations for proceeding to Moscow. A later report from Harbin, while not mentioning the latest Soviet demands, indicated the possibility of a fresh deadlock by stating that the departure of the Chinese Delegation, originally scheduled for April 1, had been postponed until after April 20.

Aside from these reports were several messages from Harbin, one being by the official *Kuo Min* news agency stating that there had been further Red military demonstrations on the Sino-Soviet border at Manchouli and Chalainor. One repprt stated that a band of 20 Soviet cavalrymen attempted a raid into Chinese territory at the town of Chalainor and upon being repulsed by the Chinese military, they retired and then fired more than sixty shots across the boundary into Chinese territory. This incident occurred on March 29, the report also stating that a number of Bolshevik gendarmes sent into Chinese territory several weeks ago and since stationed at the C. E. R. workshops at Manchouli, still remained on Chinese territory despite repeated Chinese protests.

The Soviet Motives

Officials of the National Government are of opinion that the Soviet Government is taking the present action with two objects in view: First, to take advantage of the present embarassment of the National Government due to the political and military crisis to force a broadening of the scope of the forthcoming C. E. R. conference in Moscow with the object of compelling the Chinese Government to resume full diplomatic relations with the Soviet. As for the second motive, particularly the renewed Red activities on the border, it is believed this is being done for the purpose of preventing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from dispatching troops south of the Great Wall for the

(Continued on page 207)

Mei Lan-Fang's Successful American Tour!

WITHOUT intending to detract from the excellent work of Dr. C. C. Wu, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Nelson T. Johnson, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck and others in the field of diplomacy, and a long and imposing list of other Americans and Chinese in civilian life, who have done much in the field of promoting friendly relations between the United States and the Chinese Republic, we are inclined at this particular time to grant first honors to a Chinese actor—Mei Lan-fang! We make this statement because we have before us as we write a considerable collection of clipping from leading American magazines and newspapers containing reviews of Mei Lan-fang's recent presentations in Washington and New York. Also we write these paragraphs with a sigh of relief because these favorable reviews apparently settle a controversy which has been going on in China for the past decade, all centered about the question whether "Mei Lan-fang's acting would 'go over' in the United States." "The controversy was particularly keen three years ago when it was first rumored that Mr. Mei was contemplating an American tour. Some of Mei's Chinese friends and associates had a conference with a number of American newspaper correspondents in Shanghai for the purpose of obtaining their advice. The result was not unanimous or encouraging either, the prevailing opinion being that Mr. Mei's acting would not and could not succeed in America because it was too long-drawn-out and did not have sufficient "snap" to it. "Now, if Mr. Mei could work over his plays so they could be produced in fifteen or twenty minutes," and so on, the general opinion being that no American audience would sit for an hour to see a Mei Lang-fang play, which usually occupied an entire evening in a Chinese theater. Also it was declared that Mr. Mei would have to take along a complete stage setting; that no American audience would put up with a chair as indicating a mountain. Furthermore, it was hazarded that Mei's stage orchestra would have to discard its "tin-pans" and other instruments of torture that go to make up the deafening din that is called music in a Chinese theater.

Mei Lang-fang In Stage Attire.

Most of the American newspaper correspondents apparently were trying to visualize Mei's "show" as a ten-minute turn on the vaudeville stage, rather than an artistic performance for an apparently considerable number of Americans sincerely interested in stage art regardless of its original national origin. The correspondents were wrong, we are happy to relate, as also were most of the other Americans on the China coast who hazarded an opinion on this question, practically all of them unanimously declaring that "Mei Lan-fang's American tour would be a 'flop' " or words to that effect. Many undoubtedly saw him finally depart for the United States with sincere regret because they were sure he would fail and thus unconsciously cause more misunderstanding between the two countries. But now, as stated, we have definite evidence of Mr. Mei's success and as suggested in the first paragraph, we take off our hats to him for having won first honors as China's at present foremost unofficial representative to the American people. The evidence exists in the clippings containing the reviews, the magazine and newspaper articles about Mei Lan-fang and his art,—and in addition a number of news reports which the large American news agencies thought of sufficient importance to cable to China. Without knowing any of the details, we imagine that considerable of the credit for Mei Lan-fang's success was due to "spade-work" by his American and Chinese friends in the United States who prepared the way for his appearance. We read in one of the news reports that his initial appearance in Washington was sponsored by the Chinese Legation and that the audience was largely composed of U. S. officialdom, foreign diplomats, etc. Also, we were informed that his appearance in New York was under the auspices of the China Institute in America, the directing committee including Dr. Paul Monroe, Leighton Stuart, Chi Jui-shan, Philip Fu, P.W. Kuo, Paul C. Meng, Ernest K. Moy, Francis K. Pan. Also the descriptive pamphlet of Mr. Mei's plays, which was distributed in the United States, was written by George Kin Leung, an American-born Chinese, who has made a special study of Mei's plays and acting.

Mei Lan-fang, the man

Space is too limited for a full reprint of all the favorable reviews regarding Mei Lan-fang performances which have appeared in the American press, hence we present only a brief summary here, but they are sufficient to prove to the skeptics on the China coast who forecasted disaster, that their opinions were all wrong and that Mei Lan-fang has "put it over" and apparently endeared himself to the American people. Many of the newspaper and magazine reports do not confine themselves to Mei's acting, but devote considerable space to personal sketches of China's stage idol.

THE IDOL OF CHINA

(Literary Digest)

Mei Lan-Fang, The Chinese Actor, is, for his short season, the reigning sensation in the theater in New York.

He comes to America, he says, "to learn our art and take it back to China."

Western realism is a far remove from the delicate grace of movement, the high-pitched falsetto voice, which observes a subtle rhythm in harmony with waving hands, and a walk that is almost more like floating. This is the style of Mei Lan-Fang who plays only women's parts. According to P. C. Chang of Nankai University, who has studied dramatics at Columbia University, Mr. Mei's acting is not symbolic or realistic, but 'stylistically patternistic." This statement, reported in the New York *Times*, we must take as authoritative, tho the impression goes that every movement of a Chinese actor carries a symbolic significance. To William Bolitho of the New York *World* this Chinese acting is really ballet, and Mei Lan-Fang a dancer in the very highest class. Courteney Terrett, during an interview with Mr. Mei, discovered a few things for the readers of *The World*:

"The Orient's greatest actor, son of six generations of actors, said politely that his greatest interest—greater even than bringing his country's art to the Occident—was in studying the American theater. The acting he would be interested in, as an actor, but not with any intent of imitation, for nothing of it could be incorporated in the ritualistic, balletlike acting of the East. But the settings and the musical accompaniment, that was something which the Chinese drama might imitate with profit.

"It would be difficult, certainly, to persuade the theater-loving public of China and Japan to accept a reformation of the stage-setting. They were used, he said, from centuries past, to substitute their imaginations for realistic scenery, to be content with a chair or two, a rich hanging, a few scattered cushions.

"And the music? The violin should be added to the Chinese stage orchestra, the orchestra itself should be put in a pit, or behind stage, should be taken from the stage proper, where it increased the difficulty of maintaining illusion. But that would be dciffiult, too, for the masses were responding disappointingly to the efforts to revive *k'un-ch'u*, the 'quiet style' of stage music, and preferred the noisy, brass-and-percussion *p'i-huang* style."

The bare stage of the Chinese theater appeals to Mr. Littell, critic, of the same paper.

By comparison, our scene designers are "responsible to a large extent for keeping our imaginations in a state of arrested development."

The Chinese, he thinks, "are some centuries ahead of us in their neglect of the material clutter of stage scenery and furnishings." Thus:

"Where we spend thousands for a stage full of exactly the right antiques, for half a ton of sofas, sideboards, chairs, doorways, and built-in bookcases, the Chinese substitute for these encumbrances of wood and cloth a few conventional gestures, which their audiences have for centuries been accustomed to translate instantly and imaginatively into the appropriate scenery and action.

"A Chinese actor enters.

"He does not open a painted beaver-board door, painfully constructed for about $45, and close it again with a slam that makes the canvas walls of the counterfeit room heave and perilously quiver.

"No, he simply raises one foot a little, as if lifting it over an imaginary sill. The Chinese audience, through many generations civilized in the art of taking things for granted, and trained in this and many similar conventions, understands at once, and does not feel cheated by the absence of a real door. By contrast, how barbaric and childish is our demand that anything by which the actors enter or leave the stage shall have panels, hinges, and a door-knob."

Among the bewilderments confessed by our dramatic critics emerge some elements of appraisal. Richard Lockridge, in the New York *Sun*, offers a few definite impressions:

"What probably will strike you about the acting of China's greatest player will, once you have accepted and made proper allowance for the obviously exotic, be its amazing universality; its not anticipated familiarity. You will discover that, with glances and movements of the hands, with the undulating grace of his body, and even with the inflections of his voice—once you have learned to differentiate them—he makes you understand most of what he means, altho you do not understand one of the sounds that he utters.

"He as a *tan*, acts the parts of women.

"His gestures, his intonations, his method, are superficially those of the Chinese woman.

"But, below the surface, they are those of the eternal woman.

"It is almost uncanny to discover that, through centuries, the Chinese have built up the technique of a gesture which, as it is made, you realize to be utterly right, not because of what you know of the Chinese, but because of what you know of the Americans. And it is that universality, I am inclined to believe, which makes Mei Lan-fang significant to us. It is certainly that, rather than the explanations, which make him understandable.

"Lan-Fang himself has not been overpraised, if a Westerner may hazard an opinion, even by those in China who write, in the course of a treatise on the actor's use of his waist: 'The pines tower against the horizon; on the jade waters float the duckweed.' I dare say.

"He is a strangely alluring figure, supple, fluid, immeasurably varied.

"His hands are used in a fashion altogether marvelous.

"His eyes, his smile, his every perfectly timed movement contribute to the total effect. In a lesser measure, these qualities, which I shall not attempt further to describe, are apparent in all the members of the company."

Greatest Tan

(Time Magazine)

"The Grand Abbot of Ching-Chung Monastery," indeed the "Foremost of the Pear Orchard," disembarked from an ocean steamship in Seattle last week. He was a small, girlish-looking Chinese gentleman. In his curiously carven and vivid luggage were layers of sumptuous fabrics, great coils and shining lumps of jewelry. Twenty Chinamen accompanied "The Grand Abbot of Ching-Chung Monastery," certain of them bearing strangely shaped cases containing musical instruments.

The "Foremost of the Pear Orchard" was Mei Lan-fang of Peiping. Despite his titles, he was neither a monk nor a fruit-grower. Numerous Chinamen and Seattle dignitaries who met him at the boat welcomed him as China's greatest actor, come to introduce his art to the U. S. Mei Lan-fang and his company begin a U. S. tour in Manhattan Feb. 17.

As his steamship crossed the Pacific, Mei Lan-fang's tender, childlike visage belied the mature perplexities that crowded his small head. The difficulties in presenting Chinese drama to anOccidental public are considerable. ForChinese drama is not Classic or Romantic, realistic or idealistic, sentimental or satiric—it does not fit in any of the categories which Occidental critics have devised to describe Occidental literature. Chinese drama is a formalized, ancient ritual, a subtle play of gesture, expression and intonation in which each turn of the eyeball, each crook of the finger, has definite significance. A Chinese actor succeeds to the extent that he masters this vast, intricate bodily symbolism, the medium of an art far older than Shakespeare's. Mei Lan-fang knew, as he thought it over, that U. S. audiences would only comprehend the simplest elements of his plays as described in an English synopsis, that beyond that he must depend for success on the chance that he could kindle in his discerners some intuitive appreciation of what to them would be new, wholly foreign beauties. Socially he was well sponsored, by the China Institute in America, more particularly by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Charles R. Crane, John Dewey, Otto Hermann Kahn. Esthetically he represented a tradition which countless Emperors had applauded. But he had his worries.

Mei Lan-fang is 32. At the age of seven he had mastered Chinese music, studying with his uncle Yu-ti'en, famed musician and virtuoso on the stringed *hu-k'in*. When he was twelve, Mei Lan-fang, grandson of a great actor of the 50s, made his own debut as a *tan* (female impersonator). The impersonation of women is perhaps the greatest branch of Chinese acting, for women are not permitted on the stage. Mei Lan-fang plays women's roles entirely. He is president of Peiping Actors' Association and his superiority in his calling is unquestioned.

Gentility and cultivation have made him a social favorite and an incessant host to visiting notables. His name appears on Chinese merchandise as suggestive of quality. He paints, gardens, studies biology, boxes in the Chinese fashion, likes to tinker with machinery. He has written some 15% of the 400 plays in his repertoire, and his collection of books on Chinese drama, art and music is noteworthy. Among those who have admired his acting are Fritz Kreisler, Somerset Maugham, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. Bertrand Russell. Tumultuously has he been received in Japan.

In 1923 he was summoned to appear before onetime Emperor Hsuan T'ung in the Ysin Palace of the Forbidden City. There he was presented with delicate, imperial porcelains and dubbed "Grand Abbot of Ching-Chung Monastery," traditional title bestowed by the Manchu Emperors on their favorite actors. He was also allowed to retain the title "Foremost of the Pear Orchard" which is derived from the fact that during the T'ang Dynasty court actors called themselves "Disciples of the Pear Orchard" because they performed in a palace bordered with pear trees. Few would deny any title, however lofty, to a man who, in addition to being supreme in his art, can command a salary big enough to make even the most high-priced cinema blonde envious. Mei Lan-fang's annual earnings are reputedly equivalent to $750,000.

New Plays in Manhattan

Mei Lan-Fang, China's greatest actor (TIME, Feb. 17), began a two weeks' engagement in Manhattan by presenting selections from his repertoire of some 400 plays:

The Suspected Slipper concerns the return of a warrior to his wife after years in battle. All goes well until the couple retire, when the warlord discovers a strange slipper in the nuptial chamber. The wife coquettishly pretends that she has transgressed, that another has been buying her rice, occupying her bed. As she describes him, her raging husband perceives that the description fits one whom he has seen killed that very day. Then the tragic truth is made manifest—that the slipper belongs to the couple's own son, grown to manhood while his father was away.

The End of the "Tiger" General depicts the fate of Fei Chen-O, a court lady who is claimed in marriage by the conqueror of her nation. When the victor sends his "Tiger" General to marry the girl in his stead, Fei Chen-O gets the general exceedingly drunk and stabs him to death in the marriage bed. Then, having revenged her people, she slays herself.

The King's Parting with His Favorite discloses a woebegone king who must hasten off to battle, whom nothing can console until his favorite does her sword dance, after which he is exultant and leaves her to her moaning. Oldest of Mei Lan-Fang's selections, this play was written two centuries before Christ.

Simple as these tales, their presentation is made to seem curious to occidentals by the antique conventions of Chinese drama. A formalized art, devoid of spontaneity and realism, it uses little scenery other than chairs and tables which may represent almost any architectural feature. The actor expresses himself in turn by speech, singing, gymnastics and dancing. Fearsome, comic masks and face-painting, costumes, and a whole intricate play of gesture have complex, traditional significances (stooping, for instance, means passing under a lintel, *i. e.*, entering another house). The singing is accompanied by one musician producing whining, squealing sounds on the *Hu-ch'in* (bamboo bow-and-string instrument), by others tapping wood blocks, striking cymbals, plunking rudimentary banjos. Their approaches to harmony are painful to western ears; their rhythms are often complex syncopations, recognizable by jazz enthusiasts.

Mei Lan-Fang's genius, say his Chinese critics, resides in the perfection with which he executes the bewildering Chinese orthodoxy of posture and diction. Playing his feminine roles he seemed like a painting of Hui Tsung miraculously come to elastic, undulating life. His dances with swords and wands possessed an extraordinarily feline continuity of movement. His falsetto was harsh but expressive. Watching his gait, his play with hands and voluminous sleeves, his tender coquetry, you could understand why Chinese poets have written panegyrics about his eye, smile, shoulder, even his waist.

Mei Lan-fang

(The New Republic)

Mei Lan-fang and his Company, in Reportory. Forty-ninth Street Theater, February 17, 1930.

We know how much is, ordinarily, seen in the arts—very little indeed by the average eye; and how much rubbish is talked, rubbish that is somewhat insincere, faddish, imitative, or else fetched up from sentiments within the speaker and not from any perception of the work of art. How much more chance, then, a review of Mei Lan-fang has of being oblique, bluffing or fatuous! In his case more than in most, a criticism is apt to be mere autobiography on the critic's part.

In an art that belongs within the tradition of an old race, and in the presence of an artist considered by them a great artist, a good part of our attendance must be taken up with humility. I spent a fair part of my time, during this performance of the Chinese company, trying merely to learn, as one learns a language. We see what we can, and must be thankful for what perception is granted us. In this performance of Mei Lan-fang I saw enough to see that for me it was the highest point in the season's theater and in any season since Duse's visit and the Moscow Art Theater's production of Chekhov's plays.

As to the Chinese theater, we perceive in the first place that it is an art based on music, or at least musically seen, and is a complete art consisting of music, speech and dancing in the full sense, which includes dance movement, gymnastics, pantomime and gesture. Most of the music was lost on me, of course, with its foreign scale and intention, but I was surprised to find how much of it takes on meaning for an outsider and how often the themes are easily distinguishable. But most of all I was struck by the mingling of music and action that I saw on the stage, the admirable accentuation of gesture by music, the way in which the music gave the tempo to the acting; and by the security of an effect achieved through such delicate means. I could tell, however foreign the music, or rather his tone, by a curious brightness and metal, that Mei Lan-fan's voice was unusual, and that the poetic wholeness of his air arose from an astonishing unity of time, tone, emotional rhythm and bodily control.

The Chinese art is, in the second place, stiffened and syllabled with conventions; some of which are familiar to us and thought of largely with naive, indulgent humor, but many of which, not known at all, underlie, like an alphabet, the entire theatrical occasion. The masks of these faces, painted with black predominating where fierceness is to be symbolized, with blue for cruelty, red for the heroic, and so on; the stage properties, where moving a chair may imply another apartment, through whose imaginary door you bend to pass; the duster of horse hair, denoting the divine, the heroic, the holy; the whip standing for the horse; the usages for the sleeve; the use of the eyes, hands; the prologue on the actor's entrance, the couplet following; there are these and numberless other conventional symbols. Foreigners seize on them for harmless discussions—the easiest way out of so far-off an art, and we can read of them in the voluminous notes supplied by George Kin Leung for the brochure of information that is given out with the programs. We cannot dwell upon them here, but it is interesting to consider their relation to us. There is one element to them, the visual, that we can take for the esthetic qualities obviously present. The other element in them—whether we know their implications or not—is the symbolistic. When purely symbolistic, these conventions represent—without reproducing—ideas, actions, things, exactly as words do, which in themselves are nothing but sound. There is this difference, however, between these symbols and words: a movement or object symbolizing a beautiful idea, personage, place, tends to be created into something in itself more beautiful and worthy of the association, whereas a word remains the same, plus perhaps our efforts to put beauty into its employment. These conventions in themselves have doubtless, therefore, taken on a greater and greater perfection.

It is interesting, also, to note the Greek and Elizabethan parallels in this Chinese theater, the obvious and slighter Elizabethan ones, mostly theater mechanics, the more profound Greek characteristics. One of these Greek similarities consists of the scenes, developed over and over again and falling into types, the Parting Scenes, Recognition Scenes, Ironic Scenes, and so on. The other is the method, practised always by the Greeks—a method that is based on our physical nature—we rise to song with an access of vitality—and that has always seemed to me inevitable in the highest development of the theater—I mean the rising into music where the pitch of the dramatic idea and emotion seems to require it.

It is interesting to note the antiquity of this Chinese theater, going back almost thirty centuries perhaps, the continuity and innovations in its history, its deep relation to the Chinese soul, the innovations and inventions that are credited to Mei Lan-fang; and to note the fact that the Chinese see these plays from time to time throughout their lives, which means listening to and learning a perfection, —something like great music heard many times, always different, always the same—which is one of the signs of excellence in any work of art, and of sophistication rather than semi-barbarism in a theater public.

Of Mei Lan-fang himself, such facts as that he is the greatest actor in China, a public idol, with the highest honors, "The Foremost of the Pear Orchard" and the head of the Ching-Chung Monastery, that he was an accomplished musician at seven, a success in feminine roles at twelve, and that his house, collections and position in Chinese culture today are known over China—these things we can read in a hundred places.

Taking him—in the way an actor as a dramatic medium must be taken—as we take a musical instrument or the pigment for a painter, we see that Mei Lan-fang is of medium height, slender, with sure, close-knit muscles, small, supple wrists, superb support in the waist—from which the fine movements and gestures of the torso proceed —a remarkable control of the neck, and perfect poise and suspension in the ankles. His face is the classic Chinese oval, with highly expressive eyes. His make-up, that overlay of carmines and darker tones, is the most beautiful I have ever seen in the theater. The diction is sharp and always pointed. The famous hands are curiously like those in Botticelli, Simone Martini and other painters of the fifteenth century. They are rather tense in form, with long fingers, squarish-tipped; not so much our ideal of the hand, which is based on the sixteenth century of Rubens and Van Dyke, but incredibly trained in the conventions and dance of the Chinese actor's art. And even with no knowledge of that art, you can see with what perfection he begins his speech, prolongs the word that gives the musicians the cue to begin, retards the words by which the music is warned to stop.

For our purposes, however, it seems to me that all this is unimportant compared to one point that bears on all art basically. I mean the relation of the art of Mei Lan-fang —the greatest in his field—to reality. That question of the relation of art to reality is the greatest of all questions with regard to art. It parallels—to employ the terms closest to us humanly—the relation of the sprit to the body or, to invert the two terms, of the passing to the permanent, the casual in the moment to the flower of it.

On this subject much has been written about Chinese art and about this actor that is misleading. We will stick to Mei Lan-fang. About this actor we are told to note his impersonation of women and his impersonation of various emotions. Words are weak and dependent things, and nothing could be more confusing than these are likely to be. In the first place, there is no attempt to impersonate a woman. The female roles are the most important in the Chinese theater; and he, in the kind of female role that he presents, strives only to convey the essence of the female quality, with all its grace, depth of feeling, its rhythm of tenderness and force. This distillation of the material he employs into its inherent and ideal qualities, Mei Lan-fang does with an economy both briliant and secure, a studious care, delicacy and inner music. The impression is one of a perfection, at once fragile and secure, that is astonishing.

But even more important—the Chinese critics have already often warned us about the female roles—even more important for us is the matter of his realism in general. I found myself most impressed in this regard during the piece from the Ming Dynasty, where the princess stabs the general who had destroyed her family, and then kills herself with his sword. This seemed to me more satisfying than the play about the husband's return, for in the last it was easy to see the movement away from the older, high style. What we must say about the realism and abstraction and stylization of Mei Lan-fang's art is that, exactly as is the case in the classic Chinese art, we are astonished at the precision of its realistic notations and renderings, and are dazzled by the place these take in the highly stylized and removed whole that the work of art becomes. These movements of Mei Lan-fang, that way he has of keeping the whole body alive, even in the stillest moments of the action, of putting that continuous movement or vibration into the head as it springs from the neck; that voice that in its sheer tone moves away from actuality; that sophisticated, poetic use of the eyes, those expressions of fear, pity, murderous resolution, despair, and so on, that come over his face; none of these is impersonation or reality in the usual sense. They are real only in the sense that great sculptures or paintings are real, through their motion in repose, their impression of shock, brief duration and beautiful finality. Every now and then—very rarely —in acting we see this happen: I mean a final creation, free from merely incidental matter, of an essential quality in some emotion, the presentation of that truth which confirms and enlarges our sense of reality. But I have never seen it so securely and repeatedly achieved as in Mei Lan-fang.

G. $300,000 Collected in United States for Famine Relief in China

Receipts for the China Famine Relief Fund collected in the United States up to January 15 of this year amount to approximately G. $300,000, of which G. $22,500 has already been cabled, according to a *United Press* dispatch from New York on March 30. A further sum will be remitted shortly.

Remittances to China up to the present come to approximately G. $975,000. This money has been used for the purchase, transportation and delivery of food. None of this has been interfered with by bandit seizures or other things, according to headquarters. It was declared that splendid cooperation has been received from Chinese civil and military authorities.

Chinese Gunboat Sunk by Hurricane Near Canton

The Chinese gunboat *Konghon* was hit by a hurricane and hail-storm, March 31, at Do-sing, West River, near Canton, South China, and foundered. Twenty saliors and officers were drowned. Ten were saved by the s. s. *Kwong Yee*. The hurricane caused great damage on the Do-sing water-front where many junks capsized, with many casualties. This was the first time there has ever been a hail-storm on the West River. Many houses and mat-sheds were smashed by the squall. The *Konghon* was on its way to Do-sing in connection with work against pirates in that region.

MOSCOW TRYING TO FORCE BROADENING OF SCOPE OF SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 202)

purpose of assisting Nanking in its pending fight against Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. Regarding the present Soviet military strength on the border, a report from Hailar on March 28 stated that the Russians now have a force of approximately 300 infantry stationed adjacent to the border at Manchouli, in addition to larger forces stationed some distance further back on the Trans-Baikal railway, and a considerable force at the Red military camp at Abatagae, located a short distance north of the C. E, R. tracks at Chalainor. These Red forces are equipped with 120 long range field guns, 80 machine guns, six armored trains including more than a dozen armored cars, each carrying a large mortar.

"Kulaki" Refugees in Harbin

A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin, dated March 29 stated that a large number of "Kulaki" or propertied-peasants had arrived in Harbin, having fled from Soviet Russia on account of the new Soviet policy of land-socialization. Many of these peasant refugees from Russia claimed they had traveled all the way from Central Russia. The stories told by these refugees were to the general effect that the policy of the Soviet Government in confiscating privately-owned farms and creating large "collectivist" farms controlled by the Government, was causing widespread distress among the peasants. They alleged that while the managers of the "collectivist" farms were well paid by the Government and lived in comparative luxury with retinues of servants, that the balance of the population were being reduced to a position of practical serfdom. They expressed the opinion that the creation of the large "collectivist" farms was causing a condition similar to the large landed estates of the previous Czarist regime. While many of the stories told by the peasant refugees were obviously exaggerated, they claim there has been wholesale massacres of peasants who refused to part with their private property, while in other cases there have been uprisings of dispossessed peasants who murdered the government-appointed managers of the collective farms and burned the buildings.

More Chinese Refugees

Approximately 200 Chinese merchants and laborers who were arrested by the Soviet authorities in Siberia at the time of the outbreak of the Sino-Russian trouble last summer, have recently returned to Harbin. They claim that all money and personal property such as gold watches rings and jewelry in their possession at the time of their arrest, was confiscated and that when they recently were released from prison, the Soviet authorities refused to return their property. They have lodged a claim with the Soviet Consul in Harbin, demanding the return of their property.

In addition to the claims of private Chinese citizens, the Ministry of Communications of the National Government has also lodged a claim for losses suffered by the Chinese Post Office at the hands of the Soviet army at the time of the Red invasion of Heilungkiang province last fall.

Busy Collecting Data

A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Harbin on March 30 stated that daily meetings are being held by members of the Chinese Delegation to the Moscow Conference, for the purpose of collecting and sorting data for use of the delegation at the Moscow meeting. The official Chinese newspaper, *Kung Pao*, in an editorial referring to the policy of the Chinese Delegation at the forthcoming Conference, stated that the Chinese would insist upon the absolute principle of parity being maintained between the Chinese and Russians in the operation of the C. E. R.; that the Conference must stick closely to its instructions from both Nanking and Mukden until all questions pertaining to the management of the railway had been equitably settled. After that had been accomplished, then the Chinese would be willing to convoke another conference, possibly within two months, for the settlement of other political and diplomatic questions outstanding between the two countries. The Chinese believe that this decision does not minimize the importance of the Habarovsk Protocol which bound the Chinese to discuss other questions outside of C. E. R. matters, the Chinese arguing that the gist of the Habarovsk Protocol really means the re-establishment of the statua quo of the Mukden agreement of 1934. The newspaper stated that the Chinese will propose to the Russians that the Habarovsk Protocol be nullified in view of the fact that all of the provisions are included in the Mukden agreement.

Soviet Reviving Interest in China

A *Reuter* dispatch from Riga on March 31 alleged that the Soviet Government owing to recent political developments in China, is again evincing serions interest in Chinese affairs. It was alleged that the Comintern had assigned a considerable sum of money for new propaganda schemes in China and that certain Soviet specialists in Chinese affairs had been dispatched to the Far East. The Eastern language school at Habarovsk had received instructions to print a new series of Communistic pamphlets in the Chinese language for distribution in China, particularly in the new communist propaganda schools recently established in Manchuria since the return of the Soviet to power on the C. E. R.

Yen Assumes Supreme Command—Northern Forces Move Against Government

According to a *Reuter* report from Peiping on Thursday afternoon, April 3, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan sent a representative to call on the various members of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps definitely notifying them that he was leading a punitive expedition against the National Government and also stating that the lives and properties of foreigners would be protected. Yen's representative asked the foreign Powers not to lend financial or moral encouragement to the National Government.

THAT the crisis between the National Government and the two Northern militarists, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, seems to be drifting more definitely in the direction of an actual outbreak of hostilities on a large scale, is indicated in the following outstanding developments:

1—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, on Tuesday, April 1, issued a circular from his general headquarters at Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province announcing his assumption of office as Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces and at the same time caused to be circulated throughout the country a telegram denouncing the Central Government and explaining his reasons for assuming the post of commander of the Northern forces.

2—It was announced from Nanking, also on April 1, that T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government, had succeeded in negotiating a loan of $24,000,000 from the Chinese banks in Shanghai, some $10,000,000 of which is to be immediately available, said loan to be secured on the so-called "Rolled-Tobacco Tax," and supposedly is to be used for war purposes.

3—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government, in an address delivered in Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, before a meeting of the provincial Kuomintang, declared that while the Central Government was still hoping that Yen and Feng would repent and thus far had refrained from taking drastic action, the Government, was, nevertheless, not only prepared but confident of its ability to exterminate the reactionary elements. Gen. Chiang declared that the more pronounced the rebellious intentions of the reactionaries, the more expeditious would be the success of the Revolution.

4—Following an important conference with high officials of the Kuomintang and Government

in Hangchow, Gen. Chiang announced his intentions of immediately returning to Nanking to assume personal direction of affairs. Gen. Chiang, who departed from the Capital on March 20 on an inspection trip of the military and naval establishment along the Lower Yangtsze and Chekiang coast, had been in Fenghwa, Chekiang, his native home. He was accompanied on the trip by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

5—Yen Hsi-shan, head of the military forces in Shansi and Chihli (Hopei) provinces, and Feng Yu-hsiang, head of the Kuominchun, controllers of Shensi and Kansu, on March 21 signed a solemn pact, "blood-brotherhood" contract whereby they agreed to remain allies for a period of 20 years.

Other Significant Developments

From the standpoint of actual military developments, the outstanding element has been the apparent decision of the Government to "evacuate" Honan province to the Kuominchun forces which have been advancing eastward from Shensi province into Honan along the Lung-Hai railway. Whether the Government's decision to evacuate Honan was voluntary or enforced was not known at the time of writing (Wednesday, April 2), but a *Reuter* report from Peiping, dated April 1, stated that Gen. Han Fu-chu, commander of the Government's forces in Honan had lost more than half his army which had gone over to Gen. Shih-yu-shan, now apparently allianced with his old superior Feng Yu-hsiang. The report also stated that Gen. Yen intended to appoint Shih Yu-shan governor of Shantung, Gen. Wan Hsuan-tsai as governor of Honan and Gen. Sun Tien-ying as governor of Anhwei. This report of the evacuation of Honan province apparently was confirmed in a message from Nanking by the *Kuo Wen* (official) service on April 1 in a dispatch from Hsuchow (northern Kiangsu at junction of Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai railways), which stated that Gen. Han Fu-chu, accompanied by his staff, had passed through that city from Honan on their way to Tsining where he would establish his headquarters. The city of Tsining is located in western Shantung on the south bank of the Yellow river. Here, according to the Government report, Gen. Han will function as "Bandit Suppression Commander for Shantung, Chihli and Honan, while his remaining troops will be stationed in southwestern Shantung together with those of Gen. Ma Hung-kwei. The evacuation of northern Honan by Gen. Han leaves that area open to occupation by the Kuominchun and other miscellaneous units while southern Honan along the Peiping-Hankow railway is controlled by troops loyal to the Central Government.

Yen Also Pressing South

A report by the *Kuo Min* news agency, also on April 1, from Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung, stated that Yen Hsi-shan's Shansi troops under Gen. Fu Tso-yi, defense commissioner of Tientsin, were pressing southward toward the Yellow river in Shantung and that the Government troops in this area were also falling back with the apparent intention of shortening their lines and using the Yellow river as a line of defence. In a general discussion of the military situation which appeared in the *Shun Pao*, (leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai) on April 2, the Kuominchun forces which had occupied Chengchow (strategic point northern Honan at junction of Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai railways), consisted of 30,000 troops. The report stated that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who apparently had established his headquarters at Loyang, intended shortly to issue orders for a general drive southward toward Hankow, operating both along the Peiping-Hankow railway and the Han river.

The Government's Preparations

The National Government's plans for meeting the Northern offensive have not been stated, but various reports from Hankow and Nanking by the *Kuo Min* (official) service state that Gen. Ho Yin-chin, Chief of the Department of Military Training and concurrently Minister of War, will shortly depart for Hankow to assume command of the Government forces in that area. The Government forces in southern Honan apparently will be commanded by Gen. Ho Chen-chun who has been in command at Hankow. Whether Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will proceed to Hsuchowfu to take personal command of the forces operating in that section, as originally announced several weeks ago, is not yet known. That the Government is planning to make an extensive use of military airplanes in the coming struggle was indicated in a report on April 2 stating that it had been decided to establish a military aviation station at Hsuchowfu where the Government's new military planes purchased in the United States and Germany will be concentrated.

War Mandate Not Yet Issued

Although there have been several declarations of the Publicity Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking, apparently paving the way for a war declaration and also numerous reports of resolutions urging the Government to take immediate steps to suppress the Northern rebellion, the Government has not as yet taken any official action, the decision apparently being to await Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's return to the Capital and also to await more definite developments in the North, particularly from the standpoint of the creation of a pvisroional government at Peiping.

The Provisional Government?

A long dispatch from Peiping on March 31, which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on April 1, gave a considerable insight into the political discussions which have been proceeding in the North for several weeks in regard to the organization of a Provisional Government. This report stated that an attempt is being made to bring about a "Central Executive Committee" composed of representatives of the Left Wing, the Extreme Right (Western Hills) faction and the Northern politics-military elements. The left Wing group is represented in the North by Chen Kung-po, a representative of Wang Ching-wei, leader of the left group. In an address delivered in Peiping before the China University, Mr. Chen stated that Wang Ching-wei would not proceed to the North for the present, his apparent hesitancy being due to his disinclination to ally himelf with the Northern military factions. The report in the *Shun Pao* said that a preliminary understanding had been reached whereby each faction, the "Hsishan" (ultra-conservatives), the Leftists, and the Shansi and Kuominchun military factions would each nominate seven representatives to form a new C. E. C. which would exercise supreme political power through a smaller committee known as the "secretariat." This report was sent to both Yen and Feng for their approval. In addition to these political moves, it also was stated that various former military leaders in the North such as Chang Chung-chang, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan, etc,, had made proposals for cooperating in the drive against the Central Government. The latest report on the subject from Peiping on April 2 was to the effect that Chen Kung-po had gone to Taiyuanfu in order to have a personal interview with Yen, the reason being that Yen was opposed to a too close connection between the Government and the Party. In this connection there have been numerous reports from the North to the effect that an attempt might be made to "hop-over" the so-called political tutelage period, envisaged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and organize immediately a parliamentary "constitutional" government under a two-party system.

Some doubt as to Gen. Yen's reported intentions to establish a separate provisional government in the North was expressed in an article appearing in the Peiping *Leader* on March 26 which stated that Yen was "still hopeful" of a peaceful settlement and apparently was hesitant to take any action precipitating a complete cleavage with Nanking such as the establishment of a separate government. However, Yen's decision as announced on April 1, to assume command of the "National Army of the Chinese Republic," may have altered his intentions in this regard. A dispatch from Peiping which which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post* (American paper) on April 2 stated that Chen Kung-po had completed writing the manifesto of the proposed Peiping Government to be inaugurated by Yen and Feng. It was stated that the manifesto would announce that all differences between the Left Wing and Extreme Right factions in the Kuomintang had been settled and that they were united under a single banner. The manifesto allegedly included a complete draft of the future political and governmental organization and it was declared that both Yen and Feng had given their assent to the document.

The Pressure on Fengtien

One of the most interesting phases on the present crisis has been the attempt on the part of both Nanking and Yen and Feng to obtain the support of the Mukden Government. A dispatch from Mukden on March 22 which was issued by the *Kuo Wen* (independent) service, stated that Mukden was literally filled with representatives of all factions in China south of the Great wall, each trying to win the the favor of the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang. Continuing, this dispatch stated, however, "the attitude of the Young Marshal is becoming more and more inclined to the National Government," and alleged that Wen Shu-chuan, representative of Gen. Yen, in Mukden, had finally given up hope and departed. It was stated that Gen. Yen's representative had suggested to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, If you don't help us now, what will you do when Nanking turns against you?" The Young Marshal was reported as replying, "The Three Eastern Provinces belong to the country, not to me, and the Central Government's orders must be obeyed." A Japanese *Rengo* report from Peiping on april 3 stated Yen had offered Chang the vice-commandership.

The *Kuomin Evening Post*, in a report from Hangchow on April 1 stated that delegates from Mukden had met Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Chekiang province and a definite alliance had been signed, whereby the National Government would remit to Mukden the sum of $1,500,000, covering the expense of munitioning and financing a Manchurian force which would be dispatched south for the purpose of cooperating with the Government. Gen. Wu Te-chen, who has been serving as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's personal agent in Mukden is reported to have wired Nanking that arrangements had been concluded for the active military participation of the Mukden Government in the forthcoming struggle. It was stated that Mukden probably would send a large force south to be landed at Tsingtao, but other reports indicated that the Manchurian force might be landed at Tientsin. Previously it was reported that arrangements had been concluded whereby the Northeastern Navy would cooperate with the Nationalist naval forces along the Chihli and Shantung coasts.

Nanking Calmly Awaits Split in Northern Ranks

BY JENNINGS WONG

On March 20 some 450 representatives from Yen's and Feng's camps, the Anfu and Kwangsi Cliques, and the Leftists held an "election" at General Yen Shih-shan's camp, and it was proposed to set up a provisional government in Peiping. General Yen was elected Commander-in-Chief, Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Chung-jen, vice Commanders-in-Chief, Tuan Chi-chi, Wu Pei-fu, and Liang Shih-yi, the "God of Wealth" were appointed the members of the "Cabinet". A huge army of 200,000 soldiers is coming southward with Hankow and Nanking as objectives. While the war drum is beating loudly in the North, Nanking is calm and peaceful, as though nothing had happened. And more than ten days have passed; the so-called "provisional government" is not yet in function; its "Cabinet" members have not yet assumed their offices.

Although it is too early as yet to foretell the outcome of this new trend in northern politics, it appears on the face of things that in the Northern ranks there are at least three political elements at work; namely, the radical, the conservative, and the moderate. How these elements, widely different in conception of political theory, and each trying to take advantage of the others, can consolidate to obtain their goal, remains to be seen. According to the Chinese Press of March 28, Tuan Chi-jui, the prominent leader of Anfu Clique, announced that he had nothing to do with the present political situation. Liang Shih-yi, who was "appointed" Minister of Finance of the provisional government, has closely allied himself with General Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Three Eastern Provinces. Since General Chang has repeatedly declared his implicit obedience to the Central Government, Mr. Liang, a supporter of General Chang, will not enter an alliance with a party which is disloyal to the Central Government.

Unity Versus Dis-Unity

It is a well-known fact that the result of a fight between a poor man and rich man is always in favor of the latter in the long run; a disorganised unit, especially one consisting of widely different opinions, can never fight against a strong and central unit. Nanking is solid; it is under one strong leadership; its resource of revenues is almost unlimited. With its strong defensive lines, its new war weapons, fire arms, bombing areoplanes, foreign experts, etc. the position of Nanking is almost impregnable. According to the Press of March 27, General Yen sent reinforcements to the Tientsin area fearing that, he Manchurian army might attack him from the North. Thus the Northern warlords have to strengthen their position in the North before they can start a general offensive in the South. How can they set their house in order while they have to watch the enemy coming from the rear door, the front door, and the side door.

History has proved that there have always been some disruptive elements at work among the Northern warlords, due to jealousy. Each wants to be the leader, and is jealous of his fellow-generals. Last spring, when Nanking fought against Li Chun-jen in Hupeh, General Feng Yu-hsiang did not offer any material assistance to General Li after making many promises. Again, when General Tang Seng-chi revolted in Honan last fall, neither General Yen or General Feng offered any assistance. United they stand, divided they fall. In addition to this weakness characterizing the Northern warlords, there is now a new element creeping in: the leftists. After their several futile attempts to "come back" to Canton, the members of "Wang Ching-wei and Company" flocked to the North, a new sphere of influence, where they could expound their new political theories to the ultra-conservative group, the Western Hill group, the Anfu and Chili Cliques. It is reported that the presence of Chen Kung-po, Wang Fa-chin, etc has threatened to disrupt whatever semblance of unity at present exists in the North.

Scrutinizing the whole situation it does not appear that the menace of the Northern Warlords is considered by Nanking to be so serious as it appears in the newspaper reports. That is why General Chiang Kai-shek is taking the situation easily and making his annual visit to his native home, while many casual observers think that the whole situation is a Chinese puzzle.

Shanghai, March 31,1930.

Kwangsi-Ironsides With Feng and Yen

BY S. Y. LEUNG

After a lull of several weeks the military situation in Kwangsi, where a small civil war between the pro-Nanking Cantonese and Kwangsi-Ironside allied forces is in progress, has again become tense consequent on the open revolt by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan against the National Government. That the Kwangsi Party and Commanders of the Ironside forces have a close understanding with the Shansi-Kuominchun leaders is not to be doubted, as was evidenced by an announcement made at Peking recently in which General Li Tsung-jen of the Kwangsi Party, showe-his sympathy towards Shansi.

While closely watching developments in Honan and North China on the whole, the Cantonese militarists, including Generals Chan Tsai-tong and Chan Ming-shu have repeatedly pledged their support to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as being the representative of the National Government and Nationalist movement in China. The Commander of the Canton Navy is Admiral Chan Chak whose loyalty to Marshal Chiang was amply shown at the recent Kwangsi-Kwangtung war when Admiral Chan, at the risk of his life, directed a naval attack on the overwhelming Kwangsi forces at Samshui. Canton is boasting of the possession of over twenty aeroplanes which have proved time and again to be a great factor in warfare. Thd aerial force is under General Chang Wai-chang who is also a staunch supporter of Nanking.

On the morning of March 22 two Canton aeroplanese, "*The Kiukiang*" and "*Shanghai*" departed for Nanking with the presumed mission to assist the Nationalist forces in the event of a Nanking-Shansi war. Several announcements have been made by the Cantonese commanders pledging their support of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and these have appeared in the Chinese newspapers. During the last week the Canton Government commandeered over three hundred towboats and junks on West River for troop transportation in anticipation of an early resumption of operations against the Kwangsi insurgents at Nanning and Sunchow. The Cantonese Loyalists are holding Wuchow, an important seaport on the West River, while the Kwangsi-Ironside allied forces make Sunchow their Headquarters, Sunchow being about eighty miles from Wuchow on the upper West River. The Capital of Kwangci, Nanning, is in the hands of the Ironsides. War is expected to break out again in about a week's time somewhere near Sunchow. Both Canton and Wuchow are quiet and confident of a success by the Cantonese Loyalists.

A small contingent of Ironsides which have succeeded in penetrating into Southern Kwangtung from the Kwangsi-Kwangtung frontiers have occupied Pakhoi and Yamchow in Southern Kwangtung. But as Pakhoi is miles away from Canton an invasion from southern Kwangtung to Canton is not feared, or at least not cotemplated by the Ironsides.

Canton, March 30, 1930.

Spread of Communistic Activities

The following is a summary of reports which have been circulated by Chinese news agencies or which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers pertaining to the development of Communism in South China, particularly in the provinces of Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh, the period covered being from March 15 to April 3:

Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, March 15—Magistrate, of Kian district reported fall of Fuan district and city to Communist force; 2,000 persons killed, including magistrate and other officials; Communists led by Generals Chu Teh, Mao Chi-tung, Pan Huai-teh, Hung, Yuan and Wang; was second attack, first early in March, Communists driven off; Magistrate Pan Hsueh-yu of Kian district asked for reinforcements.

Hankow, March 16—Communist force of 2,000 appears on Wuchang-Changsha railway between Kuangfu bridge and Hoshing bridge; railway cut, caused suspension traffic. Gen. Hsia Tao-ying sent reinforcements, claimed killed 400 Communists, remnants allegedly retreating toward Chia and Chalinpu districts; railway traffic restored.

Changsha, March 21—Provincial officials claimed to have executed bandit-communist chiefs, Yuan Wen-tsai and Wang Tso, the noted Communist leader, Gen. Pan Teh-huai alleged to have offered to surrender on terms.

Changsha, March 23—Provincial authorities informed some 1,000 Communists from Tungko district, western Kiangsi. invaded Pingkiang, Hunan; buildings burned, records destroyed, slogans posted.

Nanchang, March 24—City of Kanchow, Kiangsi, long besieged by Communists led by Chu Teh and Mou Chi-tung, finally relieved; Communists retreat toward Shinkuo and Hsinfeng; provincial government offers reward of $50,000 for arrest of Communist leaders or $30,000 for their bodies. Government sends four gunboats to patrol Kan river.

Canton, March 25—Cities of Taiyi and Hsinfeng, southern Kiangsi, go over to Communists; merchants and public in Nansiung, Kwangtung terrified, escape to Shouchow, near Shaokuan on Canton-Hankow railway on border between Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

Amoy, March 25—Report that Communists occupy city of Hochi, southwestern Fukien, Communists coming from Lungyen; reported Communists in Lungyen district organized soviet form of government, under chairmanship of one Tse Hoi.

Nanchang, March 25—Yechung besieged by joint force bandits and Communists; magistrate wires for help.

Hongkong, March 26—Gen. Chu Mou, head of Communists in South China captured Chetan, small town southeastern Kwangtung; telephone and telegraph cut; government troops dispatched to scene.

Hongkong, March 25—Magistrate of Nankong district reported fall of his city to Communists on 24th; demands immediate reinforcements.

Amoy, March 26—Gen. Teng Tse-hou, Communist commander, after capturing town Hochi and Peisha, again raids Yungfu market in Changchow.

Nanking, March 26—Gen. Lo Ling, commander of 22nd Division, reports that despite precautions against Communists, band under Li Tsin, broke into Suishui in northwestern Kiangsi to the Chunyang and Hsiening areas along the Wuchang-Changsha railway; telegraphs and telephone wires cut; defeated by provincial forces, found most of communists were formerly in the Kwangsi army which had scattered following the defeat of the Kwangsites.

Amoy, March 27—Communist leader Teng Tse-hui, after raiding Yungfoo, Lungyen, Yungting and Shanghang, then seized Kuanteng; military hold conference to consider means meeting situation.

Hankow, March 27—City of Tungcheng, southern part of Hupeh, reported captured by Communist band of 1,000; magistrate and staff and bodyguard reported killed.

Canton, March 28—Magistrate of Nanshiung district sends urgent telegram that city in imminent danger capture by Communists; demands immediate reinforcements.

Nanking, March 29—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek receives telegram from Gen. Liu Chi urging necessity of sending relief against Communists in Kiangsi province; stated six districts, one after another fell to Communists, purpose being to stir up trouble in rear of Government forces; alleged Communists financed and armed by adherents of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang; Communist leaders Chu Mo-teh and Mai Tsi-tung, who attacked Kungchow, retreated southward to avoid conflict with provincial troops.

Hankow March 29—Reported various Communist leaders now effecting union with object making drive on Hankow, taking advantage of forthcoming fight between Government troops at Hankow and Feng Yu-hsiang

Chungking, March 30—Districts controlled by troops of Liu Wen-hui and Liu Chen-hao harassed by Communists, who have collected large band of followers under so-called "poverty-release" army led by Communist Ning Tien-hai.

Hankow, April 1—Communists on border between Kiangsi and Hunan harassing and doing much damage in Yuanchow district which completely looted; scores of people including prefect, district and school officials murdered; three foreign missionaries kidnapped.

Nanking, April 1—Kiangsi provincial government reported that Communist force under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung at Kanchow routed; foreign residents protected.

Canton, April 3—Weeks of Communist uprisings and lootings on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi borders culminated on Tuesday, April 2 in the capture of the city of Namhung by the notorious Communist General Chu Tak and his force of 5,000 men, operating from Kanchow. Reds looted much of city but the Magistrate escaped, with most of the Government troops. Canton urged to dispatch troops.

New Chinese Courts Replace Old Provisional Court

In accordance with the agreement reached some time ago between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government and representatives of the Foreign Powers, the Provisional Court of the International Settlement of Shanghai on April 1 became the Second Branch Kiangsu Provincial High Court (Appeal Court) and the District Court of the Special Shanghai District (the reorganized Provisional Court). Thus, the tribunal which has for so many years served the International Settlement, first as the Mixed Court and then as the Provisional Court, passed from the hands of foreigners into the control of the Chinese.

The ceremonies connected with the handing over of the Court were held in the number two court room and were attended by about a hundred persons, mostly Chinese officials. Yang Sze-ban, court recorder, acted as master of ceremonies and Ma Zu-hau, an executive of the Judicial Yuan, represented Nanking.

In the course of the ceremonies Dr. Showin Wetzen Hsu, president of the old court, became president of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court while Yang Shao-hsiung was installed as president of the Special District Court. Wang Chen-nan, formerly of the Nanking District Court, and Chow Hsien-chia, a judge in the criminal division of the old court were handed the seals of chief procurators of the new courts. Among the notables at the function were S.K. Chen, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Yu Hung-chun, representing the Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; and Wong Siau-lai of the Chamber.

Following the reading of the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen the presidents of the new court took the oath of office, vowing that they would not allow corruption to creep into their offices and that they would under no circumstances receive a bribe. In turn the oath was administered to other of the new court officials.

Considerable time was spent with the various officials making speeches in which all angles of the rendition were touched on while those on whose shoulders the duties of the tribunal will rest announced their intentions of carrying on their duties to the best of their abilities. In one or two instances inference was made that the powers of the new court were restricted. However, although these powers were not exactly what the Chinese desired, the new courts would suffice for the time being.

The Effort to Develop Chinese Industries

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

WHEN the sudden drop in the value of silver occurred recently, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, when interviewed, had the following to say:

> "The price of silver is dependent upon world conditions of which the local situation is only a part. So far as the present slump in silver is an outcome of conditions in China, it is due to the unsettlement of business conditions growing out of internal military operations and the difficulties with Russia.
>
> "The principal remedies which can be adopted in this country are the restoration of peace and order and the re-opening of rail and water communications. The condition of the silver market adds weight to the reasons which should urge all patriotic citizens to work disinterestedly for the complete unification of the country. With order and communications re-established, agriculture and industry can revive; the movement of goods within the country will be stimulated by the prevailing peace and security; the export trade can flourish and the demand for silver will automatically be increased. Weather conditions this winter presaging good crops for the coming harvest throughout the country will further assist in the recovery of silver."

When interviewed on the same subject, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, made the following statement:

> "We find that causes for the sudden rise in the price of gold are very complicated and many. Among the most important is the disturbance caused in the principle of supply and demand, coupled with the general political condition and the lack of productive power among the people. Imports greatly exceed exports and the value of gold makes its rapid jump. Speculation further complicates the matter and a tremendous adverse effect is created in this country".
>
> "Among the relief measures submitted, such as encouragement for cooperation between capital and labor; development of means of communications throughout the country; abolition of illegal taxes; establishment of international exchange bank; promotion of the uses of national goods, etc., Minister Kung went on to sheak of the protection of the people's property as a means to save the present silver slump situation. He said, "During the last few years, there have been chaos and turmoil. The unceasing internecine warfare has made the people hesitate to invest in the various industries. As a result, we have no way of reconstruction. Production is on the downgrade. Unless proper protection is given to people's property, we shall have no way of increasing the productive power of the people."

Mr. Soong, the Finance Minister, in his report to the Conference of the Central Executive Committee, after explaining his bitter experiences and difficulties during the past years, said;

> "The failure of the Kuominchun encouraged the Government once more to organize a Disbandment Conference, and this time the annual military expenses were fixed at $216,000,000. besides $30,000,000, for disbandment purposes. Shortly after the close of the Conference, however, the Kuominchun was again in revolt, and scarcely had that been crushed when the revolt of Shih Yu-san's troops at Pukow, the mutiny of Tang Sheng-chi at Chengchow, and a renewed attack on Canton by the Kiangsu Clique and the so-called "ironsides" again broke out. Once more the Government had to pour enormous sums of money into the conflict,and in addition to the expenditure of reserves on hand, funds were raised by all means available.
>
> "The statements of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1928 to June 1929 gives the total recorded military expenses as $209,536,969. but it must be remembered that this does not mean the total of military expenditures within the country. The military establishments of the Three Eastern Provinces, Jehol, Suiyuan, Chahar, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kueichow, Kuangtung and Kuangsi, some of which were maintained by all forms of irregular imposts and forced loans and advance collections, are not included therein, so the total military expenditures of the country are vastly in excess of either of the two figures established by the two Disbandment Conferences as reasonable and which could be met.
>
> "How to restrict military expenditures during the cnrrent year so that the Ministry of Finance can meet expenses without further mortgaging of the future and be able to begin to provide for reconstruction and debt consolidation reduces itself to the problem of attaining peace within the country, a problem which no single Ministry can be expected to solve. In the satisfactory treatment of this problem lies indeed the future of the democratic government, economic reconstruction' foreign relations and financial progress, and therefore it constitutes the one challenge to the statesmanship of the Government and the Party together with the support of the entire nation".

The Internal Chaotic Conditions

In other words, the Chinese leaders have come to realize that the chaotic conditions in the interior are a great impediment to China's progress. Even a case like the silver slump, which is largely due to the international exchange, and about which China is practically helpless, had the internal conditions been normal, and had more capital been invested in industry, the present crisis would have been averted. Further, it is with regret that it has to be said that before any constructive project could be put into execution, the ultimatum or the threatening telegrams from certain generals again put the Central Government into difficulties. As a result all projects have to be put aside. At present, as is shown in Mr. Soong's Financial Report, the Central Government has to use more of the national revenue for military expenses in the suppression of revolts than for constructive purposes. It has now become a practice that whenever the generals can not succeed in revolt, they would, by means of mediators. get a considerable portion of money, either as expenses for their retirement or as expenses for "going abroad".

However, it is true that there are too many reactionary elements who are openly or secretly opposed to the Central Government,thus placing China into a chaotic state; it must however be admitted that there are many Chinese leaders who, despite the political situation, have been doing their utmost to build a sound government for China. It is upon them that the only hope of China hangs.

Realizing that Chinese industries are undeveloped, Minister Kung introduced a resolution to the Conference of the Central Executive Committee last year. In his Resolution, he proposed the issuance of bonds of $20,000,000. for the development of the Chinese industries. He said that industries should be first developed so as to lay the foundation for all other industries. In the opinion of Minister Kung the following industries should be developed first:

1. Development of the iron industry, in order to supply the materials for the construction of the means for the national defense and as the foundation for all other industries;
2. Development of electricity and water enterprises in order to lessen the price of labor and to afford opportunity for development of other industries;
3. Opening of national machine shops for manufacturing of machines for the use of other factories;
4. Opening of national salt refinery, special attention being paid to its methods of manufacture;
5. Opening of national soda and acids manufacturing establishments in order to lay the foundation for the development of the chemical industries by supplying them with materials;
6. Opening of national cotton mills to supply the greatest need of the Chinese people;
7. Opening of the national paper manufactories in order to stop the importation of foreign papers;
8. Opening of national alcholic manufactories for the development of medical and chemical industries.

The Resolution was adopted by the Conference, and was referred to the National Government for action, and was further adopted by the latter.

But, realizing that it is not possible to raise such a large sum at once under the present poverty-stricken conditions, Minister Kung, in again introducing his Resolution to the Conference of the Central Executive Committee held on March 1 of this year, amended his first resolution by proposing that five factories, namely for the manufacture of cotton and woollen piece goods, sugar, soda and acids, should first be opened. Instead of issuing notes amounting to $200,000,000, Minister Kung proposed that the Central Government should first issue bonds for $50,000,000,known as Industrial

Development Bondnotes 興業公債 of which $15,000,000 should first be issued for the opening of the five factories mentioned above. The customs revenue derived from the newly increased tariff rate is to be pledged as security. As pointed out by the Minister, it is not possible to start all the enterprises at one time, but we should start with industries which are easy to produce results. After the opening of these five factories, their property can be pledged as security for the issuance of more bonds, either for improvement or development of other industries.

Reasons Explained

Minister Kung went on to explain the reasons why he proposed that these five factories should first be opened. He said, "Among all imports into China, cotton piece goods occupy the first item, the total value of cotton piece goods imported for 1928 being 17,300,000 taels. The second item is sugar, being 9,800,000 taels for the same year. That is to say, foreign cotton and sugar occupy a large portion of the Chinese daily necessities! It is imperative to take steps to remedy the situation. At present, there are few Chinese woollen manufactories in China but the woollen goods are a necessity of the people. The value of imported woollen goods into China for1927 was 1,780,000 taels but for 1928 was 3,660,000 taels. That is, the import more than doubled: one can easily imagine what the future will be to soda and acids, which are indispensible for the development of industries; unless we can produce them by ourselves, we have no way to develop our chemical industry."

More Resolutions Submitted

Partly as relief measures to meet the silver slump situation and partly as means to develop the Chinese industries, Minister Kung further submitted three proposals for deliberation to the Executive Yuan in which he proposed the abolition of miscellaneous and cruel taxes, the reformation of the Chinese currency and the improvement of the means of communications.

The principle of one tax for one goods is universally recognized. But today there are too many taxes and tax bureaux, which together with the corrupt ways of collections, only cause the "piling up" of goods in one place and their deterioration. Minister Kung pointed out that his Ministry has received numerous petitions from the merchants all complaining about the illegal impositions of taxes. Sometimes, one kind of goods is divided into several so that more tax could be levied. Sometimes some provisional taxes (or tax at will) are levied. "Such a state of affairs", said the Minister, "is a great handicap to the development of the Chinese industries," so he went on to suggest the two ways by which such irregular taxes may be abolished—provisional and fundamental.

Abolition of Illegal Taxes

Which tax should be abolished and which one should be in existence should be decided according to the quality of goods upon which the tax is levied. All the daily necessities for the people should be absolutely free from all taxes. All national manufactured goods or raw materials for the manufacture of goods should only be slightly taxed in order to lower the cost of production and to make cheap the price of goods. All the Chinese principal export goods should be as slightly taxed as possible in order to enable them to compete abroad.

The methods of tax collections should also be improved. The Chinese merchants are not only much vexed by the existence of numerous taxes but they are also equally vexed by the extortion and molestation of the tax collectors. It is the policy of Minister Kung that taxes should be collected at places of production or at the place of consumption. It will not only simplify the methods of collections but it will be also in comformity with the principle of one tax for one goods, and it will also prevent the misconduct of the tax officials. In addition, Minister Kung suggested that all the native customs should be abolished and some special tax be levied on some commodities. Any goods to which the special tax is levied should be free from all other taxes when they are travelling from province to province. If the provincial government had to depend upon certain revenue for the administrative expenses, a portion of the special tax may be given to it so as to make up its loss. All likin stations should be abolished, and a consolidated tax be levied.

Dealing with the fundamental methods of the abolition, Minister Kung proposed four kinds of taxes, namely, the income tax, inheritance tax, business tax and luxury tax, which should gradually take the place of all other forms of taxes.

Reformation of the Chinese Currency

At the outset, Minister Kung pointed out the anomaly of the Chinese currency. It is his idea that the unification of the Chinese currency and the abolition of the tael system is the preliminary step towards the adoption of the gold standard in China. Then the Minister dwelt in detail on the coinage of silver money and the issuance of the banknotes by the Central Bank, and the necessity of uniformity in the system. Lastly, he said, hiding behind the special priviliges that they have been enjoying and, taking advantage of the weakness of the credits of the Chinese banks, foreign bank notes have poured into China. So it should be the Chinese policy to first strengthen the credits of the Chinese banks and to take steps to prevent the circulation of the foreign banknotes.

Improvement of Communications

Owing to the warfare, communications are generally interrupted; thus the transportation of goods is hindered. In improving the means of communications, the first step to be taken is to repair the steamers which have been commandeered by the government during the civil wars, as a means to improve the water communications, Secondly, steps should be taken to prepare for opening steamer services between China and foreign countries. More canals should be opened and rivers should be improved. As to the land communications, the first step is to prohibit the militarists from detaining the locamotives and cars. It should be the policy of the railway administration to open more train services daily in order to give more facilities for the transportation of goods from one place to another, Minister Kung proposed also that aside from the legal transportation charge, no other charge should be permitted to be levied. Special low rate should be given for the transportation of raw materials and nationally manufactured goods.

Our Earnest Hope

From the above, it is clear that Minister Kung must have definite plans in mind in the development of the Chinese domestic industries. It is equally clear that some of the Chinese leaders are truly patrotic and enthusiastic in building up China; they are not afraid to say what is wrong and what is right; they are brave enough to stand upon their own convictions; they are sincere enough in wishing to carry out the constructive plans as laid down by our Late Leader.

Nanking, March 14, 1930.

R. C. A. Victor Company to Build 50-Story Skyscraper in New York City

Plans for a new 50-story skyscraper at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and East 51st Street, New York City, were announced recently by E. E. Shumaker, president of the R. C. A. Victor Co., Inc. The new office structure will be of brick and Indiana limestone facing and will be known as the R. C. A. Victor Building. It will be one of the finest buildings in the uptown area, Mr. Shumaker said.

The contract has been let to the A. L. Hartridge Co. and calls for the completion of the structure by May, 1931. It was designed by the noted architects Cross and Cross in a modified Gothic style of architecture to harmonize with St. Bartholomew's Church and Cathedral High School, which comprise the balance of the block. It will rise 650½ feet. The four faces of the building will rise 25 stories and then set back on a graceful slant to tower 25 stories higher and taper off at the top. The comparatively low height of the adjoining church and school will assure unobstructed light and air on every side.

Four giant stone figures, 50 feet long and symbolic of the spirit of radio will front each side of the extreme top of the tower. At night an aura of colored light will shoot out from the crown of forked lightning which each figure will wear as the symbol of the speed of radio. The corona of the tower will also be strikingly illuminated. The design of the entrance as well as the rest of the building will carry out the same artistic motif, representing the age of radio and electricity.

The executive offices of the R. C. A. Victor Co. will occupy about half of the 310,000 square feet of office space, the rest of the building being let out to banks, restaurants and various business firms. A fleet of 12 high-speed elevators of a type said to be far in advance of anything now in use will serve the building.

The announcement of the R. C. A. Victor Building follows closely the disclosure of plans just made public by Mr. Schumaker of an expansion and building program in Camden, New Jersey, which call for an additional expenditure of $7,500,000 for the construction and installation of enlarged manufacturing facilities.

The Future Electric Industry in China

BY M. S. KWEI

IT is a well established fact that in countries where the fruits of materialistic civilization are being enjoyed, the extent of electrification of industries requiring electro-mechanical or electro-chemical applications serves as a dependable barometer of the nation's economic progress. When viewed in this light, the United States, endowed by nature in her vast potential wealth, her people excelling in organization of intensive productive enterprises, hold an undisputed lead among civilised nations of the globe. The more advanced nations in Europe, such as England, Germany, France, and Switzerland, though having accomplished much in pioneering work in the practical application of scientific methods, have yet to attain a plane of economic enlightenment on a par with that of the United States.

Before entering into a discussion of the importance of an electric industry in China during the next few years, it would be well to examine the conditions in the United States—inasmuch as China and the United States possess many similarities as regards potential wealth, area of the land, climate and to a less extent the total population. The marked difference between the two countries stands out clearly when a study is made of the economic welfare of two peoples. In the United States mechanization of productive industries has almost completely replaced ancient manual methods. Both physical effort and skill have been transferred to machines under perfect human control. In the operation and regulation of these mechanical contrivances, electricity plays no small part.

That the extent of electrical application is indicative of a community's economic welfare may be gathered from a study of the following figures. The domestic consumption of electric energy has increased steadily from year to year in the United States, hand in hand with the increase in population and as progress is being made in selling more and more electric service to territories heretofore unexploited. The average cost of energy for domestic purposes is extremely moderate. This is accomplished through the intelligent employment of gigantic units of high thermal efficiencies and further economy in capital investment resulting from inter-connecting the various main sources of supply. The following tabulation show the actual kilowatt-hour consumption per year per capita and the average unit cost of energy as supplied to domestic users in the principal cities:—

Comparisons of Consumption

	Kilowatt-hour consumption per year per capita.			Average cost cents per KWH.
City	1925	1926	1927	
Boston	388	417	426	—
Buffalo	672	734	743	3.38
Philadelphia			408	6.58
Washington, D.C.			503	6.08
Chicago	499	516	537	5.12
Cleveland	500	525	547	—
Detroit	470	519	544	4.72
Milwaukee	408	456	469	5.23
Seattle	400	690	1286	—
Spokane	547	612	676	4.25

On examination of the above figures, one will be struck with the cheapness of the energy made available to the general public, though entailing great expense to pay for metering, billing and service to customers etc. The cost of energy for industrial loads is even lower; this may vary from a half to a quarter of the rate charged for domestic use. It will be noticed that the rates at Buffalo and other industrial centers such as Detroit, Chicago etc. are lowest, whereas in territories lacking in industrial development, notably Washington, D. C. and to some extent Philadelphia, the rates charged for domestic service are highest. The proximity of a large industrial load greatly influences the cost of energy to domestic users. However, Buffalo owes its extremely low rate to the extensive Niagara Power Development in its vicinity.

The eletcric industry in China, if it may be called such, can not be said to have as yet emerged from its embryo stage. Excluding several haphazard electric lighting installations at Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other smaller cities on the East coast and in the South, which are of but a few hundred kilowatts capacity, China can hardly boast of a modern electric power station of large size. The Municipal Electric Power and Light Plant in Shanghai, though being the largest in the Orient, is unfortunately of foreign ownership. The total kilowatt-hour consumption for domestic use in the United States in the year 1928 was some 8,489,000[*] corresponding to a population of about 100,000,000 people. This gives an average domestic consumption of about 84.89 KWH. per year per capita. If in future, China should have her electric industries as fully developed as the United States, with her population of over 400,000,000 souls, the annual consumption will amount to the neighborhood of four times this quantity, or about 33,956,000,000 KWH. At an average cost of five cents per KWH charged for electric service, this will mean an annual electrical business of $1,697,800,000, which is for energy only. exclusive of amount involved in appliance sales, motor sales and maintenance on the latter.

Future is Bright

In spite of tremendous handicap, the future of China's electric industry appears comparatively bright. Her wealth in mineral resources, particularly in the form of coal, is not inferior to that of the United States. Having been supplied with an abundance of cheap labor, she will soon be able to produce electric energy at a cost equal to, if not less than in the latter country. When future hydro-electric power is considered, the potential wealth of the upper reaches of the Yangtze and other rivers cannot be neglected. Men who are responsible for the nation's economic reconstruction program should not overlook the fact that electric industrial development is as vital to China's progress as the building of railroads, highways, radio and telegraph stations, air ports, water supply systems and flood control undertakings. The electric industry is the nucleus around which all other productive enterprises are centered. This cannot be more evident than to observe the intimate relationship which exists between electric power and the various large industries in the United States. A specific instance may be taken for comparison by noting that in the Detroit industrial load area, the predominating product being motors cars, 68.5 per cent of a total electric output is supplied to industrial uses, and only 31.5 per cent of this employed for lighting and domestic appliances. The daily load on the Detroit Edison Company's electric system is in the neighborhood of 531,00 kilowatts during peaks. Some idea of the vast number of related industries which owe their existence to the availability of cheap electric power may be obtained from the following tabulation of important products:—

Motor vehicles, commercial and passenger
Motor vehicle bodies and parts
Chemicals, chemical preparations
Manufacture of machinery
Printing and publishing
Meats and meat products
Engines, internal combustion
Foundry products
Drugs and pharmaceutical products
Brass goods
Bread and bakery products
Iron and steel
Machine tools
Stoves and heating appliances
Electric appliances and supplies
Paints and varnishes
Refrigeration units, electric
Cigars, tobacco
Paper and paper products
Lumber, millwork and wood products
Beverages
Metal specialties
Dairy products
Leader goods etc.

When an analysis of the load of the Niagara Falls district, is made, an even greater portion of the total output is furnished to the electrochemical and other industrial plants of large size.

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[*] "Electrical World," Dec. 21 1929

Larger Installations Needed

In the heart of the Yangtze valley, particularly the region near Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, or the Nanking district, electric power stations of larger dimensions should now be contemplated. Since larger installations are conducive to lower unit cost and increased reliability of service, greater effort should be made to combine all smaller independent installations into a large group. The inefficient and minor power stations now existing, which supply the numerous textile industries, local lighting plants, government telegraph and radio stations and self-contained electric service to hotels and department stores etc. should be all pooled together to form one efficient and modern power supply system. As most electric lighting plants in China usually remain inoperative until the time for turning on lights, pooling of energy sources will result inevitably in advantages inherent to increased diversity of connected loads and a possible betterment of load factor. In many localities, it will enable the power plant to operate on a twenty-four hour basis, which will encourage use of industrial power as is the case in the United States.

The comparative backwardness of China's industrial development may be traced to many causes which are somewhat deeply felt. These may be named as follows:— 1. natural conservatism of the people, 2. lack of capital, 3. scarcity of scientifically-minded or technically trained personnel in the higher governmental positions and lastly, 4. frequent disruption of peace from selfish political party leaders, with its attending evils that invariably reflect unfavorably upon the nation's economic welfare and trade. Allowing that a stable government can be maintained, the investment of people with capital may be easily induced to assist in a program of intensive reconstruction. It is the home of the writer that the government should take concerted action in the actual encouragement of home industries and the utilization of electric energy wherever possible. As long as the leaders have steadfastly resolved to take this important step, there are numerous native industries in which electricity can be advantageously utilized. Its application will either bring about an increase in production or an improvement in the quality of the product. The existing native industries in which electricity is destined to play an important part are as follows:—

Paper mills
Textiles, cotton and silk products
Lumber mills
Tanning industry
Manufacture of leather goods, shoes, bags etc.
Manufacture of vegatable products, bean cake etc.
Wood oils, Tung oils, ground nut oil, crushing and refining
Minerals, extraction and manufacture thereof
Antimony, tin ingots
Medical products
Domestic manufacture of sundries for native consumption, etc.

Contrary to the opinion that is often entertained by the uninformed, the judicial application of electricity does not produce unemployment of China's laboring masses, but it will rather increase the latitude of unskilled workers who have not been capable of contributing their share to the community heretofore, except as human "beasts of burden". In short, the employment of electricity in industry generally results in increase of productivity of the community and improvement of its economic welfare. The time has come for the authorities who are in charge of the welfare of each community to follow a definite policy. Encouragement in the use of electricity and installation of medium sized but efficient power plants should be started. Improvement or enlargement of the existing stations in the principal cities will be another important step.

A Project for Nanking

For a city the size of Nanking, with a future population of at least about 1,000,000 souls by the end of the next few years, a steam-electric power station of approximately 50,000 kilowatts may be contemplated, granting that all important industries in the surrounding districts are thoroughly electrified. At a unit cost of $125 per kilowatt of installed capacity, a plant of this size will cost no more than $6,250,000. A portion of this sum will be sufficient to commence the project. The fixed charges on such a plant at 15 per cent will not be more than $936,000 per annum. Of course, the transmission and distribution equipments will cost a similar amount. The government may do well in financing such a project, or it may also take it under control. An alternative will be to make this a private enterprise, to be sponsored by leading citizens of the community, with the fixing of rates for energy under the supervision of the government. Other electric generating stations of similar dimensions may be established in a dozen or more other localities sufficiently close to independent fuel sources. The modernizing effect of these enterprises will soon react favorably either directly or indirectly upon the livelihood of the adjacent populace.

Before concluding the writer wishes to point out that the application of electric machinery by China to her native industries will ultimately come despite all prevalent handicaps. In order to reach the same plane in industrial development as other nations have already attained, and to accomplish this in the minimum of time, the employment of electricity offers the only solution towards bridging the gap that has existed between her economic prosperity and that of the other industrial nations.

A Few Words About the Ban on the Malaya Kuomintang

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

The arrogant attitude of Governor General Sir Cecil Clementi in curbing the Kuomintang may be summed up as the prohibition of four things; namely, (1) The enrollment of members into the Kuomintang; (2) The holding of Kuomintang meetings; (3) The publication of Kuomintang propaganda; (4) The collection of subscriptions towards the Kuomintang cause.

What is the aim and purpose of Sir Cecil Clementi in barring such a lawful institution as the Kuomintang in Malaya? Sir Cecil Clementi is representative of the die-hard elements—those who have not any heartfelt sympathy for Nationalist China, who do not faithfully wish to see China building up an efficient, stabilized, centralized government, and to see law and order restored in China at an early date. Such die-hards are not sympathetic friends of Nation list China; they are smiling friends with a pastor's mouth, a lion's heart and a highwayman's hands. Their "sugar-coated" words fail to correspond with their imperialistic actions and "interventionistic" attitude, such as the Tragic Incident of May 30 in 1925, the stripping off of the Chinese students' uniforms on the occasion of the cadets review on June 10 in 1928 at Shanghai, etc. These events and those of a like nature and motive are simply *bona fide* evidences of British imperialistic aggression, highway robbery, and "civilized" barbarism. They compel the Chinese people to foster anti-British feelings against them and the British Government indirectly.

They should have known that the China of to-day is not the China of ten or twenty years ago, not the China in the hands of the corrupt militarists. Now China has awakened. Militaristic China has been converted into Nationalist China. She is changing, reforming and progressing.

DOUGLAS F. SENN

21 Yun Hsin Lee, Hankow, March 27, 1930.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy Addresses Shanghai Audiences

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, world-famous Y. M. C. A. worker, who reached Shanghai recently in the course of a round-the-world tour lasting more than a year, addressed audiences at various places during the week, including the Shanghai College and the Y. M. C. A. organizations. His remarks on Russia were particularly enlightening. He said that the particular thing he didn't like about the Soviet system was that, no matter whether their object was a good one, they were accomplishing their purpose by means of terrorism and repression. He said he considered Britain's policy of constructive evolution better than the Soviet's system of destructive revolution. He gave the Soviets credit, however, for one thing—they were making a genuine effort to provide employment for people and providing for the people at the bottom, and in no country was "graft" more ruthlessly stamped out than in Russia.

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BEYOND THE GREAT WALL

**Entering Manchuria, via the Peiping-Mukden Railway*

By Edgar Snow and S. Y. Hu

IN RECENT YEARS, no territory in the Far East has been so widely discussed as that great country which lies to the northeast of China proper and is known to the Chinese as Tungsanhsing, or the "Three Eastern Provinces." Foreigners generally refer to it as Manchuria. Since the beginning of the twentieth century this region has been the background for international adventuring on a scale probably precedented in world history only by the early colonial rivalries in North America. Japan and England; Russia and France; Germany and America: each has had a hand in the exploitation, the political intrigue, and the economic advancements which have kept Manchuria on the world's front page for the past two decades.

The term Manchuria is used to designate the provinces of Mukden (or Liaoning), Amur (or Heilungkiang) and Kirin, which ramble over what in the Orient is considered a vast, practically unpopulated basin, consisting of an area of 382,632 square miles. Within this space live approximately 30,000,000 people, an average density of population of a little more than 78 to the square mile. Thus, in an area about twice the size of the state of New York there live far fewer people per unit of measurement than in any part of China, Japan, or the European countries. The territory, for the most part, is fertile and rich in natural resources, so that it is not difficult to understand why it is being rapidly peopled with immigrants of the Oriental races, to whom new agricultural and industrial lands are so vital for the accommodation of their excess populations.

Except for its outlet to the south, where the great Liao and Yalu rivers empty into the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea, Manchuria is an inland country. On the east stretches the peninsula of Korea, and north of it, the maritime province of Siberia, where the Russians control Vladivostok, the only important northern harbor. In the north is more of Soviet Siberia, and to the northwest Russian Trans-Baikalia. Rather vaguely defined on the west is Eastern Inner Mongolia, under the uncertain jurisdiction of China, a control which has become more and more theoretical. Also on the west is the northern boundary of Chihli, separating China proper from Manchuria. Southernmost of the Manchurian provinces—and just now in every way most important—is Mukden, with an area of 90,000 or more square miles. Between it and Siberia is Kirin, about 81,000 square miles. Larger than both these provinces combined, and forming most of the western border is Amur, with approximately 211,000 square miles of area.

To travelers from the Orient to Europe, a new less expensive and more rapid means of transportation has been opened up by a remarkably fine combination of Manchurian railways, including the Chinese Government Peiping-Mukden line, the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern extension which connects with the Trans-Siberian system that proceeds to the frontiers of Germany. Thus Manchuria has become the Eastern Gateway to Europe, and as such constitutes a field of great interest to all itinerants who choose the overland route from the Orient to the Occident.

**The railway is now known officially as the Peiping-Liaoning line, the province formerly called Fengtien having been renamed as Liaoning, with its capital, Mukden, given the new cognomen of Shenyang.*

In an article of a nature necessarily cursory, it is of course impossible to review the engaging series of events which have led to the present development of Manchuria, and to discuss at all comprehensively its major moments of history, its economic status, and its political background. Interesting as it is, even the curious international conflict of ambitions which has resulted in the three railways mentioned being owned by Russian, Chinese and Japanese interests, respectively, cannot here be touched upon except fleetingly. The traveler who has sufficient time and enterprise will secure this information from any one of a number of well-informed sources, and thus will be enabled better to appreciate his journey through Manchuria. But the casual tourist (for whom this is primarily written) will scarcely have time to delve very deeply into the labyrinthine channels of a situation so complex and fraught with difficulties even for the deeper student of Far Eastern conditions. He will be given only the opportunity of a brief acquaintance with the more patent facts of interest concerning the cities, and adjacent territory, through which his train journey across Manchuria will take him. Of the three railways over which he must travel to make his connection with the Trans-Siberian line for Europe, we will describe here only the first—but by far the most interesting—the route which joins Peiping, the glorious old capital of China, with Mukden, ancient throne city of the Manchus, and the present capital of the Three Eastern Provinces.

12 Days to Paris

Beginning at the Chien Men Station, near the south gate of the Inner City of Peiping (Peking), the railway travels in a southeasterly direction for about 80 miles, crossing the great Chihli plain, historic to foreigners because it is the route over which the allied forces made their memorable march to the relief of the Peking Legation Quarter, during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. Arriving at Tientsin, the great commercial port of North China, the line then cuts down to the harbor village of Tanku, on the China Sea, and from that point veers sharply to the northeast, continuing generally on a seaboard route for several hundred miles, passing through such important cities as Tongshan, Lanhsien, Chang-li, Chingwantao, and Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and the traveller moves out of Chihli and into Manchuria—Beyond the Great Wall at last. About 115 miles farther on, near the Liaotung peninsula, the town of Chin-hsien is reached, and here the railway definitely leaves the seacoast, pushing 146 miles into the interior, to reach Mukden, its northern terminus. At Mukden connections can be made with the South Manchuria Railway, which proceeds northward as far as Changchun, where another transfer is made to the Chinese Eastern Railway, that passes through Harbin, and Manchouli, finally linking up with the Trans-Siberian route for Europe. Japan, also, may be reached from Mukden, via the Mukden-Antung Railway, which connects with the Chosen (Korean) Railways, thus making it possible to travel from the Manchurian capital across Japanese Korea, through the splendid city of Seoul, down to Fusan, on the end of the Korean peninsula, from where an overnight steamer service lands one in Nippon.

By this overland route to Europe, of which Manchuria forms the Eastern Gateway, Peiping in now brought within twelve days of Paris—a feat of transportation which it has taken the world some hundreds of years to accomplish. It is a saving of 200% in time over the old water route through Suez, and the economy in cash is almost as great.

As the southern link in this Eurasian rail combination the Peiping-Mukden line holds a significant position. But equally important is its role as a principal means of moving to rich markets the products of northern China, Eastern Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria. Over its rails are shipped the great bituminous deposits taken from the coal mines at Tongshan, near where the largest shaft in the world is operated by the Kailan Mining Administration. It carries much of the output of the Chihlian plains, and it drains the basin of the Liao River, richest of Manchuria's arable lands, taking to port cities for reshipment abroad a great deal of the bean cake, bean oil and beans, which form the chief agricultural products of this region.

Bridge of the Jade Circlet, Peiping

Nurhachu's Route

Although there are several lines in China which afford a wider variety of scenic and historic attractions, none can offer similar expanses of fertile magnificent plains, so like the picture with which every middle-western American is familiar and for whom this country will naturally have a special endearment., Then, too, there are long intervals when the path leads close beside the sea, and others when it skirts in between wooded green hills, alternately presenting the grand dignity of sweeping shoreline and the picturesque beatuy of shallow valleys lying along the spur peaks of the great Changpai Mountain range.

Students of Chinese history will recall that this line follows, in general, the route by which Nurhachu, the famous Manchu chieftain, sent his confederated armies down toward Peiping, which they captured in 1644, overthrowing the reigning Chinese dynasty of the Mings, and establishing the Manchus, who ruled the Empire of China for almost 270 years.

Two daily express trains leave each end of the railway, covering its 522 mile length in approximately 24 hours. The most favored of these is the "Mukden Express," which departs from the two terminals at 8 a. m., arriving at opposite ends of the line at about 7:45 the following morning. At present this service is being operated with praiseworthy respect for its schedule, seldom varying more than a few minutes. This is essential, since it forms a part of the through traffic entente, from China to Europe, already mentioned. (By special arrangement between the traffic bureaux of the Japanese, Russian and Chinese railways, reduced fare through tickets to any point in Russia or Japan, from any station on the Government Railways of north China, may now be purchased, either from any of the railway ticket offices, through Thomas Cook, the American Express Co., Japan Tourist Bureau, China Travel Service, or through most foreign and Chinese hotel catering to railway itinerants.)

The three hour run between Peiping and Tientsin probably will be as familiar to most travelers who elect a trip on the Peiping-Mukden line as the numerous attractions of those two cities, so we shall hasten on down the line to Tanku, where a definite turn to the northward soon introduces a land of new interest.

Squalid Tanku

Tanku itself is dolbtless an indifferent recollection of the traveller who has come to north China by steamship, as it is here that nearly all ocean-going vessels moor, transferring their passengers either to the lighter craft that go up the *Pei Ho* to Tientsin, or to the railways which makes the same trip by land. It is situated on the edge of a flat, sandy delta and presents a dreary, desolate prospect, only the grimy smokestacks of the several salt refineries breaking a monotonous skyline of thatched roofs that cover the several thousand impermanent looking mud houses in which live the villagers. But eventful incidents sometimes occur in even the dullest environments: it was here, in 1900, that some of the hardest fighting of the Boxers and the foreign troops took place. Tanku was a strategic position in this conflict, as it dominated the road to Peiping, and its stoutly defended fort had to be overcome before the allied legions could proceed to the relief of their troubled nationals in the capital.

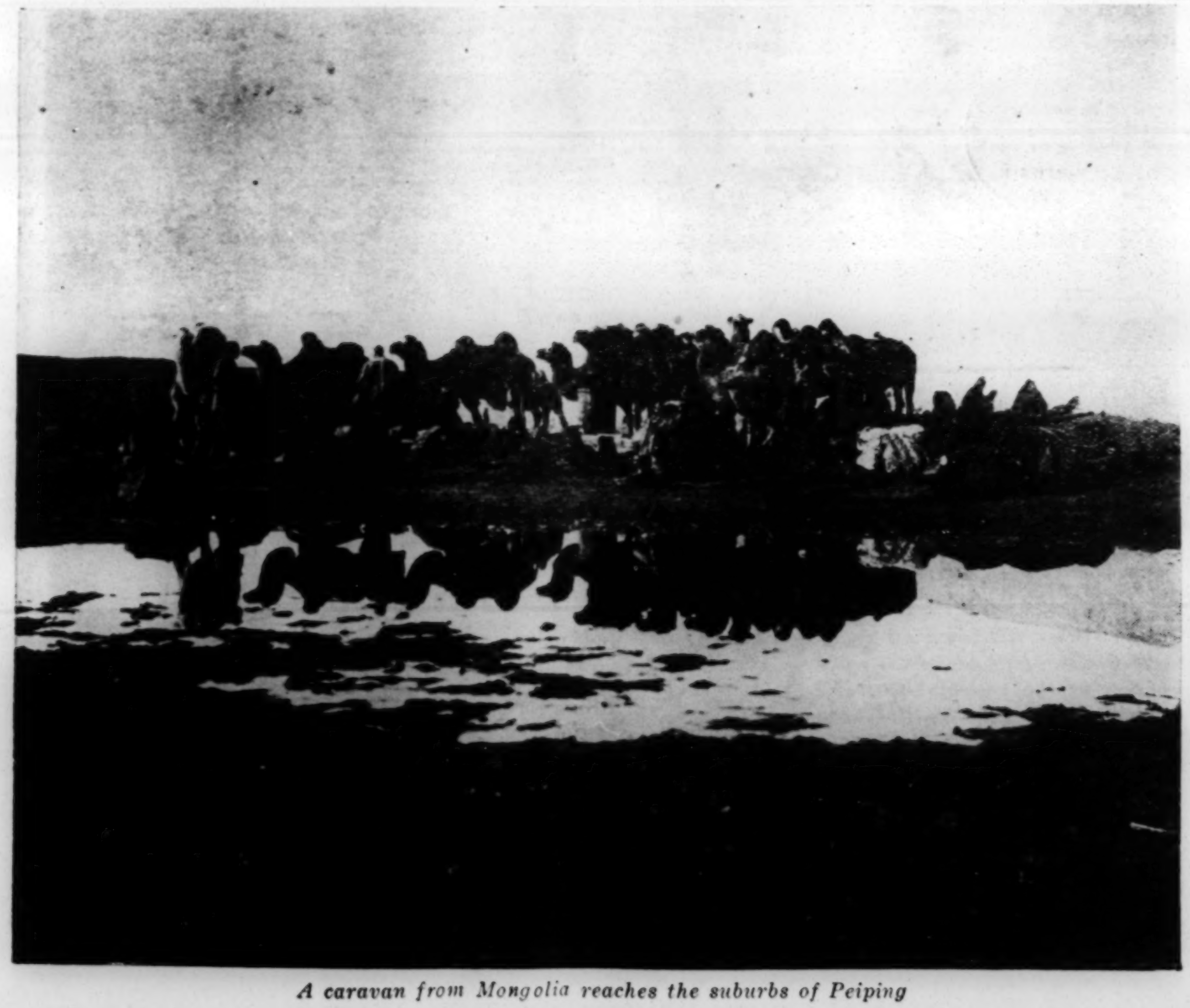
Moving away from the Tanku station the train passes close beside some of the more important salt mines, from which large deposits of that condiment, called *Chang-lu* by the Chinese, are secured. It is one of the more important sources of government revenue, and the deposits at Tanku are reputed to be among the largest in China. But salt alone seldom holds a China traveller's interest, although its scarcity in certain localities occasionally causes him considerable vexation. The most engaging part of the route lies much further ahead, however, and this one begins to realize, as, a few miles beyond Tanku, the farmlands gradually begin to take on a greener and richer hue, indicating the better country beyond.

Industrialism at Tongshan

A number of small stations, important mainly as points of freight collection and distribution, are left behind before one arrives at the busy manufacturing and mining city of Tongshan, about 168 miles from Peiping. Here the itinerant who regards this part of his trip as something more than a mere "connection" in his hasty journey to Europe will wish to spend a day at least—and he profitably may linger for two or three. The industrialist from the west will find fields of special significance, for Tongshan is the location of the shafts of the Kailan Mining Administration, largest coal producers in the Orient and one of the most lucrative in the world; the Tongshan Railway Workshops, the most comprehensive of their kind in China; and the Chi Hsien Cement Works, a Chinese-owned enterprise which has greater daily output than any other similar institution in China. To all of these visitors are welcomed, and in each there are foreigners, or Chinese who speak foreign languages, who always are pleased to conduct the stranger on a tour of inspection.

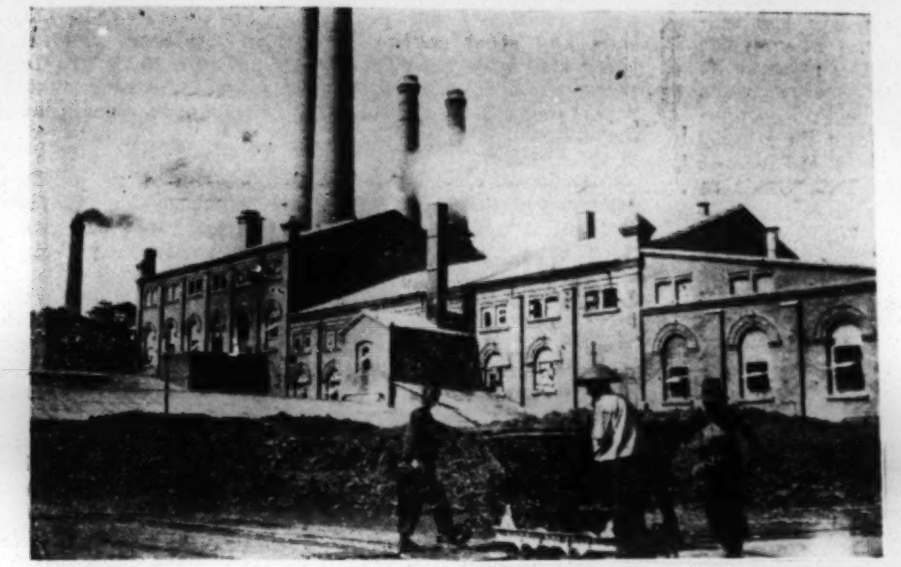
Ordinarily, visits to railway workships, or mines, or cement plants, hold little enticement for the traveller. But those who will journey over this route are apt to have been surfeited with the conventional symbols of Oriental civilization: temples and tombs, pagodas and the halls of the *Lo-han*, and the numerous other indigenous attractions offered in such ancient cities as Peiping, Nanking, Sianfu and Taiyuanfu. So it is probable that they may welcome this enlightening side-trip into scenes of modern industry in China, which furnish such a sharp contrast with those surviving relics of other days.

Since they are nearest to the station, the Workshops offer the most convenient introduction to industrial Tongshan. As the train approaches the city the traveller will notice long pillars of smoke rising from the myriad stacks—sentinels of the skyline which are interesting because they still are far less frequently seen than the pagoda towers and the hill-topping temple roofs. The Workshops compound wall encloses an area of approximately 400,000 square years. Within it are contained about a score of buildings, each housing an integral part of a mechanical system that not only keeps repaired practically all the rolling stock of the Peiping-Mukden Line, but also is used for rehabilitating locomotives and cars from the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Hankow, and even the Lung-hai railways.



A caravan from Mongolia reaches the suburbs of Peiping

SCENES IN FENGTIEN

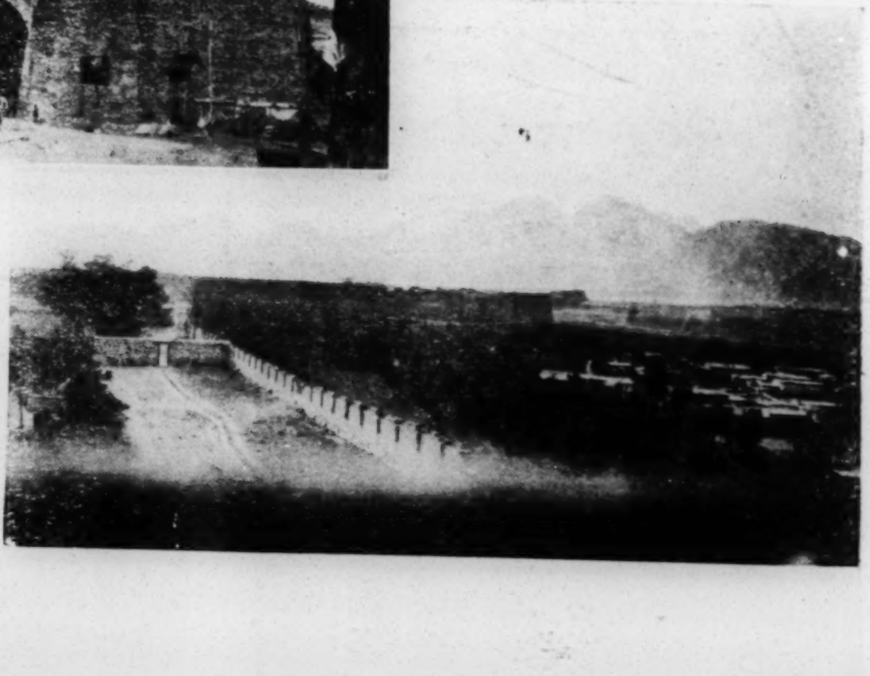


The Yao Hwa Glass Factory, at Chingwantao, owned and operated by the Kailan Mining Administration, a British concern that constitutes the most important single industrial enterprise in north China.

Building a future "Sacred Mountain": A hill ten times this large would represent, approximately, the amount of coal taken from the nearby mines of Tongshan during the years they have been worked by the Kailan Mining Administration. This is "Slag Hill" made entirely of the waste rock, which averages about 10% of the coal dug.

The "First Gate of the Realm", At Shanhaikuan. Just beneath the eaves of the tower may be seen the scroll which bears the famous Chinese characters.

A view of the Great Wall, near where it ends at Shanhaikuan, after rambling for hundreds of miles over the hills and valleys of north China. It is one of the eight wonders of the ancient world and originally was built to keep out barbarians raiders from the Middle Kingdom.



The Tongshan Mines

Some of the more important units are the Car Repair Shop, Locomotive Repair Shop, Copper Piece Molding Shop, Pattern Shop, Smith Shop, Foundry, Car Works, Wheel and Axle Works, Saw Mill, Erection Shop, and a large Power House. The Workshops also assemble locomotives and cars, manufacturing of most of the parts being done within the yards. An average of ten locomotives, both Atlantic and Pacific type, are turned out here each year, and when operating at full capacity the shops can produce 30 of the 40-ton goods wagons per month. About 2500 employees are required, among whom are included several foreigners. Mr. F. A. Jamieson, the superintendent of the shops has been at Tongshan for over 30 years.

Leaving the Workshops, it is but a brief ricksha ride to three of the five shafts of the Kailan Mining Administration; the other two are located a short distance beyond Tongshan, near the town on Kuyeh, on the main line of the Peiping-Mukden Railway. The Tongshan mines are the older of the two groups, having been worked continuously for more than 60 years. Mining was begun on an extensive scale here in 1878, when the Chinese Mining and Engineering Co. opened the first seams, but long before that the Chinese had been removing surface deposits for use in their brick kilns and family *k'angs*. Twenty years after their opening the output of the mines exceeded 750,000 tons annually. In 1900 came a change in the ownership of the company, when it was transferred to British control.

In that reorganization the principal agent representing the Chinese was Herbert Hoover, now president of the United States. For two years Hoover and his wife lived at Tongshan, while he was engineer for the mining company. Toward the latter part of his stay here the protection afforded the mines became so uncertain, as a result of the Boxer uprising, that the Chinese owners of the company requested Hoover to sell their control to a group of British capitalists who had long been interested in the development, feeling that foreign ownership would better assure the safety of the investment of all concerned. Hoover accepted the trust, went to London and carried on the necessary negotiations successfully. Considerable publicity was given to the project by the English press, and as a result Hoover became well known in Europe, and gained prestige in England, long before he had achieved much prominence in his own country. The house where he lived with his family in Tongshan is still to be seen. Any old timer among the foreigner residents here readily can point it out to you, and perhaps also recall a few anecdotes or incidents in the China venture of the Hoovers.

Kailan Mining Administration

Under British ownership the company flourished. Its capital immediately was increased to £1,000,000, and a thorough reorganization and extension of activities took place. In 1912 it was merged with a Chinese colliery company working the Lan-chou coal field, and the present name, *Kailan Kung-wu-chu*, or Kailan Mining Administration, was adopted. The captial of the company was doubled, and loans increased to £5,000,000, further strengthening the financial background. Latest available figures show that its production of bituminous coal exceeds 6,000,000 tons annually.

Gateway leading to the Forbidden City, Peiping

Tongshan owes many of its improvements to the "K.M.A." The traveller will stop at the company's Rest House, a comfortable inn, where room and meals cost but $5 a day. He will reach it over roads built by the company and along the way he will pass schools and hospitals maintained by it. Probably he will visit the Tongshan Country Club, where there are a fine tile swimming pool, excellent tennis courts, and a nine hole golf course—all built by the Administration, for its British, Belgian and Chinese staff. In one section of the city there is a model workmen's residental district. Here the company has built several thousand brick and tile houses, fronted by neat little gardens, for its employees. And in the neighborhood surrounding the Clubhouse, there is a foreign settlement, where tile-roofed substantial European homes, smiling from behind low compound walls, add a surprising touch of westernism and make a liveable corner in a city so predominately industrial. Of the 150,000 residents of Tongshan, about 40,000 are employed either as miners, or in another capacity connected with the operation of the company's subsidiary undertakings.

The Railway's Best Customer

The daily output of the mines is about 16,000 tons, and to keep this moving toward Chingwangtao and Tanku, where the company has its own docks, railway sidings and shipping facilities, requires a separate allotment of rolling stock. Sufficient to operate a fairly large railway service are the 400 cars and 16 locomotives owned by the K.M.A., and used exclusively for transporting their coal. In addition several hundred Peiping-Mukden good wagons and locomotives, designed especially for the Administration, are in almost constant use. An arrangement has been made which permits the company to run its own cars over the Peiping-Mukden tracks, using the railway's operators, of course. Naturally the revenues from the hauling of Tongshan and Kuyeh coal are by far the most important received by the Peiping-Mukden railway, and a double track from Tongshan to Shanhaikuan was built especially to accommodate the mining company. An average of $20,000 a day is paid by the Kailan Mining Administration to the Peiping-Mukden line for the moving of coal over its tracks. It is interesting to note that this amount alone is more than enough to make the entire line a paying proposition, covering the cost of operation, maintainence and repairs, the payment of amortization and interest charges, and leaving a daily credit balance for profit and improvements. Experts say that an efficient administration can make this the most lucrative of all the railways in China.

From the mines, which are within walking distance of the Rest House, it is only a short trip to the famous Chi Hsien Cement Works, where 2,000 laborers are employed in one of the largest enterprises of private capital in China. This company also owns factories at Hankow and Shanghai. Neither of them is as large as the Tong-shan branch, which has a daily production of 4,000 bbls. of Portland Cement. Its principal owner is Kung Hsien-cho, a Chinese once prominent in political life before the beginning of the republic. With the value of its annual output approaching $5,000,000, its shipments over the rails of the Peiping-Mukden line are in importance second only to those of the Kailan Mining Administration. Shares in the company, which is capitalized at $10,000,000, are popular investments among hundreds of Chinese, and not a few foreigners have participated in its consistently large profits.

Other Tongshan Enterprises

Near to the cement works is a pottery factory, originally opened as a subsidiary of the former, but now under a foreign manager, the incumbent in that position being Dr. Hans Gunther. Impressive in variety are the products, ranging from small insulators and house tiling to artistic richly glazed articles such as vases, bowls, screens and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The *kaoling*, or pottery clay, is plentiful in regions surrounding Tongshan. Coal, of course, is cheap and near at hand, and transportation facilities afford ready marketing for the goods produced. About the only ingredient necessary to the manufacture of pottery which is not available in the immediate vicinity is feldspar. Large quantities of this valuable mineral are imported into Tongshan, from the various mines in China, and from Germany and other European countries. The pottery works has rapidly expanded since its opening about ten years ago, now giving employment to about 500 workmen. Its prosperity indicates how successfully small industries can be developed in China, when the essentials of profitable manufacturing are present, as they are notably so in Tongshan.

Visitors to this city will be curious as to the nature of a large hill not far from the Rest House. It is a *shan* made entirely of slag taken from the coal which has been removed from the Tongshan mines during the past twenty years. Since slag represents about 10% of each ton of coal, by imagining a hill ten times as large as this one, it is easy graphically to conceive of the enormous mound which might be made of the total bulk of coal mined here during the period mentioned. Slag Hill, as it is known to the foreigners in Tongshan, is over a thousand feet high, and according to our informants, is almost that deep, as it was originally begun in a valley which existed at this spot.

Beyond Tongshan, one soon arrives at Kuyeh, where the Lanchou mines of the Kailan Administration are located. From the train the tall chimneys of the two main shafts, *Chaokochwang* and *Tong-Chia-chwang*, may easily be seen, rising forty or fifty feet above the plains. The first mentioned of these is the *world's largest coal shaft*, its daily output exceeding 8,000 tons. Foreign visitors with a particular interest in these mining activities can well profit from a stopover in Kuyeh. The K. M. A. also owns and operates a foreign hotel here—one of their Rest House chain, in which transients can secure accommodations.

Tower of the God of Literature Shanghaikuan

An Imperial Inspiration

North of Kuyeh the country becomes somewhat hillier, a topographical feature which continues now for about a hundred miles, affording a more interesting panorama than the lower section of the trip.A little more than an hour's ride beyond Tongshan brings one to Lanhsien. Here much of the agricultural freight brought down the *Lan-ho* from the interior is reshipped for the seaports of Chingwantao of Dairen, via the Peiping-Mukden line. As there also is an important coal mine here, one of the original Kaiping workings, but now amalgamated with the K. M. A., Lanhsien is one of the busiest sources of traffic along the line.

An ancient city, it still is famous for the red carp so abundant in the *Lan-ho*, a delicacy that in other days was much favored on the Imperial cuisine. About a mile from the station is a celebrated Buddhist temple, the *Ta-chiao-tze*, which crowns the summit of a beautiful knoll called *Heng-shan.* In the 18th century the bardic Emperor *Chien-lung*, on one of his trips to the Manchu tombs, stopped here and, inspired by the deep crimson of the sunset, wrote several poems in praise of the beauties of the vista. Commemorating his visit there is a tablet, which stands on the side of *Heng-shan*, and contains the lines penned here by him. From the summit of this diminutive peak, one can get a fine view of the *Lan-ho*, wending into the distance of misty hills. In summer the *Lan-ho* is crowded with junk traffic, when about 5,000 light river craft ply between Lanchou, the seaport of Lanhsien, and Luan-ping, on the upper reaches of the stream.

Nearing Chang-li

The train crosses the *Lan-ho* a short distance away from the Lanhsien station, and thereafter procceds through a fertile valley, one of the more picturesque stretches offered along the route. One sees an occasional brief patch of rice, a crop hastily grown during the warm months. Since there are no streams here to feed the canals that are the life-blood of the rice fields, irrigation on a very limited scale is accomplished from wells sunk at close intervals throughout the paddies. A blindfolded donkey is harnessed to the crude windlass and, once started on his circular tour of the well, he plods patiently along, hour after hour. But wheat and *kiaoliang* are the principal plantings, and the scattered rice plats are due to the enterprise of the Shantung and Chihlian Chinese who have migrated into this northern country, and have not yet been able to drop the familiar cereal from their diet.

At Chang-li, which is reached after passing the villages of Shih-men and Anshan, the item of note is a curious twelve-tiered pagoda, thrust up from the entrance gate that cuts the city walls. Although very ancient, it still retains much of its original distinction in line, even though the edges of the roofs have crumbled and broken. The peculiarly satisfying symmetrical effect has been remarked upon by many western architects. Chinese revere Chang-li, as the birthplace of a famous scholar after whom the city was renamed in 819, during the classic Tang Dynasty. His descendants, after the way of the posterity of great men, now have become legion and are said to have reached the 34th generation. Admiring proselytes erected a temple here to his memory and it is much frequented by citizens of the neighboring towns and villages. During the train's brief halt at Chang-li venders of fruits and nuts do a good business with the Chinese passengers, as this is market place of wide repute, the grapes, pears, peaches and apples being highly prized products ubiquitously grown in the vicinity.

North China's "Riviera"

The same kindly climate that has enabled the development of fruit growing in this region has helped to make famous the widely popular summer resort of Pei-ta-ho, a few minutes ride beyond Chang-li. Discovered by the missionaries, Pei-ta-ho beach has now developed into a foreign summer colony of considerable size. During its season about 25,000 to 30,000 vacationists are at the beach and there is a gay social life which indicates the possibility of its one day becoming the Oriental Riviera. Many foreign residents of Tientsin and Peking, and some as far south as Tsinan, have cottages and bungalows at Pei-ta-ho, and there is a growing number of more substantially and expensively built homes, which wealthy Chinese use all the year round.

The resort is reached by a branch line of the Peiping-Mukden. It runs for 13 miles, between the juction station on the main track, and its terminus at the sea. All trains are met by this shuttle, which carries a club car of such luxuriousness that one wonders how it has escaped being appropriated by the militarists long ago. If one stops nowhere else on the line, one should welcome the opportunity of a day or two at Pei-ta-ho. It ir so rare a thing to find even a tolerable bathing place on the China coast that to those who have been for any length of time in some of the dustier, more depressing cities of the interior, Pei-ta-ho veritably seems as paradisal as any island in the wonder of the South seas. Trees and shrubs and flowers have been lavishly strewn in the numerous private and public gardens, and along the walks and terraces sloping down to the beach. The penetrating scent of jasmine, mingled with winy breath of the lotus and stirred by the fresh, clean ocean winds, is a balmy intoxicant which pleasantly lulls one into the proper attitude of *dolce far niente.* Behind the village rises a range of inviting hills, offering numerous rewards for excursionists and view-hunters. Bridle paths follow the curving, fine-sanded beach, there are clay and grass tennis courts, and a golf course is being laid out—with plenty of graves as hazards. Ordinarily not much difficulty is experienced in securing hotel accommodations, but during the busiest months it is best to make a reservation in advance, even if one plans only to spend a few days at the resort. Of the inns, the Strand, the Oriental, and the Beach Hotel cater especially to foreigners, and their prices are reasonable, varying from $5 to $10 a day,

Chinwangtao—An Excellent Harbor

About 20 miles out of Pei-ta-ho, on the northward run of the Peiping-Mukden, the train enters Chinwangtao, the principal outlet for the coal produced in the Kailan mines. As a harbor its chief advantage is that it is practically icefree the year round. Two wide wharves, one 1850 feet long, the other 350 feet, have been constructed here by the Kailan Administration, which rents docking privileges to ships operated by other companies. Vessels drawing up to 18 feet of water can be accommodated. Railway sidings to the wharves also are property of the K. M. A. For the convenience of its foreign staff, and also for visitors, the company maintains a Rest House at Chinwangtao, rates being the same as those at Tongshan.

,Conducted as a branch enterprise of the Kailan companies, the *Yao Hwa* Glass Company is the largest manufactory in the city. It has nearly a thousand employees and its capacity is close to 75,000 square feet of window glass per day. From the wide expanses of beach stretching out from Chinwangtao the company secures an inexhaustible supply of sand, and with the shipping facilities of the mining people at its disposal, its production is given excellent transportation to all parts of Asia.

With Pei-ta-ho, Chinwangtao shares the feature, to a lesser degree, of being a summer resort, its population fluctuating widely during the various seasons. British, French, Italian, American and Japanese troops stationed in North China usually come here for their summer encampments. The soft ribbons of sand that curve in a half-moon round the still-water harbor make good swimming beaches. It is here that the foreign soldiers are ensconced over various areas within a short distance of the main part of the city. Some times as many as 5,000 men are quartered at one time. From the suburban towns and villages come Chinese merchants, to profit from the notorious spendthrift habits of the legions of the powers. Asking for an explanation of this curious violation of China's sovereignty, one is reminded that most of these men are stationed in Chihli province, as a fulfillment of the Boxer protocol. In that agreement it was stipulated that the line of communications from the capital (Peking) to the sea, via Tientsin, Tanku, Chinwangtao and Shanhaikuan, should forever remain open. Few people are aware that foreign troops have been stationed along this railway, from Peking to the Great Wall, ever since the signing of the Boxer protocol. Americans, in particular, always are astonished when they learn that their soldiers have been almost constantly garrisoned on one part of the line during that period. Although the capital has now been in Nanking for more than two years no suggestion has been made that the Powers have any intention of withdrawing these troops from Chinese soil.

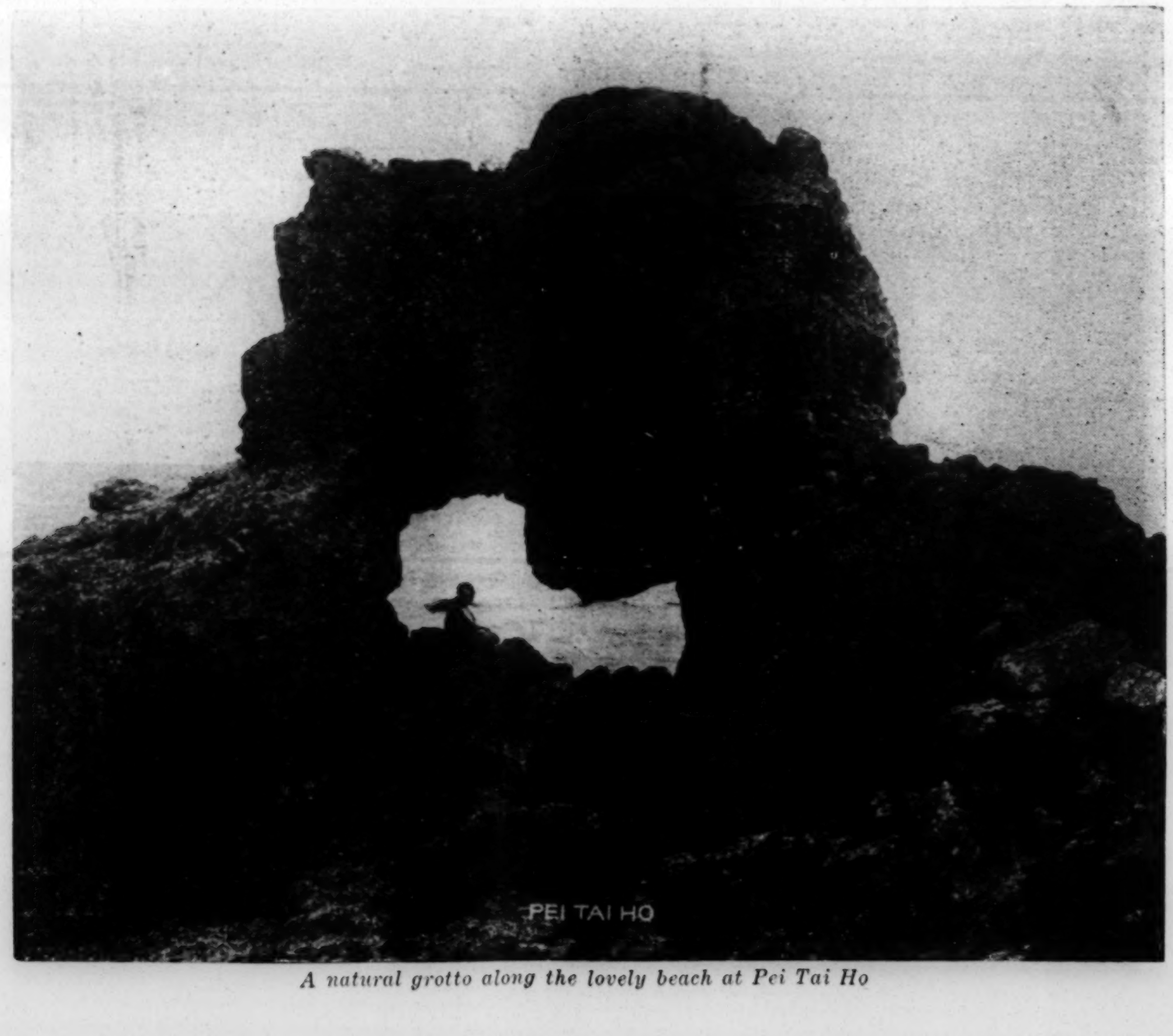
Panacean Springs

Chinwangtao owes its importance mainly to the Kailan Mining Administration, as is well indicated by the large percentage of the customs receipts which its exports furnish. Of the annual revenues, which exceed Taels 12,000,000, coal shipments furnish more than Taels 10,000,000.

If the visitor has suffieient time at his disposal, and doesn't mind a bit of donkey riding, a trip to the famous hot springs, *Wen-chuan-tze*, about 9 miles north of the city, will be something to remember. Here are four or five bath houses, but the stranger is warned not to depend upon them for anything more than shelter. A plunge in the waters of *Wen-chuan-tze* is supposed to have miraculous curative powers, and as might be expected, a temple has been erected close by, which memorializes this concession of nature. The spot is one of idyllic beauty, being embraced by low mountains on all sides, the temple, with its radiant roofs, appearing like a ruby set in the center of an enormous emerald urn.

First Gate of the Realm

But it is time to move on to Shanwhaikuan, more historic than Chinwangtao, and in many ways one of the most interesting cities in China. A half hour's ride over a course that winds beside a silver stream, the *Shih-ho*, brings one to within sight of the magnificent Great Wall of China, which passes along the eas-

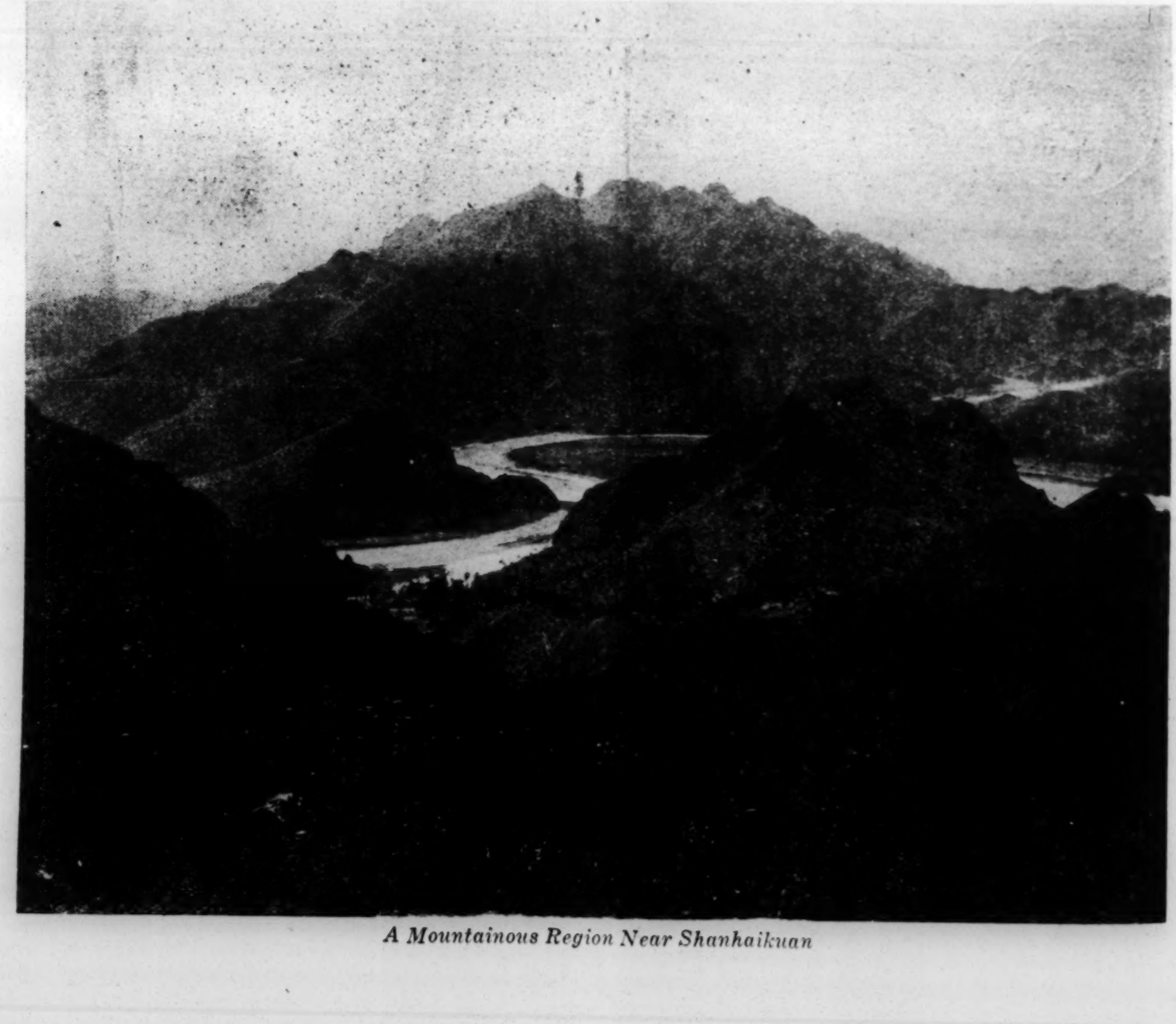


A natural grotto along the lovely beach at Pei Tai Ho tern side of Shanhaikuan, and a few hundred yards farther ends its long trek across the northern border of Cathay. A more picturesque setting for the conlusion of this prodigious work of masonry could scarcely have been chosen. From north, west and east a range of mountains descends upon the city, gradually sloping down to the seacoast. Crowning the rugged spine formed by the highest of these peaks is Chang-cheng, as the Chinese call the Great Wall. At a point about 2 miles west of the Eastern Gate, the Great Wall parallels the outer wall of Shanhaikuan, and continues thus for the length of the city. The Shanhaikuan city wall is 3 miles in circumference. It is 30 feet thick and about 40 feet high. Pierced by four gates, one located at each direction of the compass, it forms the inner security of a position which once was probably the most vital spot along the whole length of the Great Wall. The Eastern Gate, already mentioned, is one of the most heavily constructed, and most impressive, of all wall apertures in China. It is about 50 feet thick, and nearly 60 feet high, two-storied, and gives every appearance of being able to withstand a terrific assault, even of the highly efficient modern detonators of war. In front of it is built a secondary structure, a three sided barrier almost as stout as the main gate. Beyond this, is the protection of the Great Wall itself. After the latter is a subsequent walled area, known as *Tung-lo-cheng*, constituting the outer margin of defense of "The First Gate of the Realm." The latter title is applied to the Eastern Gate, above the entrance of which hangs a famous tablet, bearing Chinese characters of that meaning.

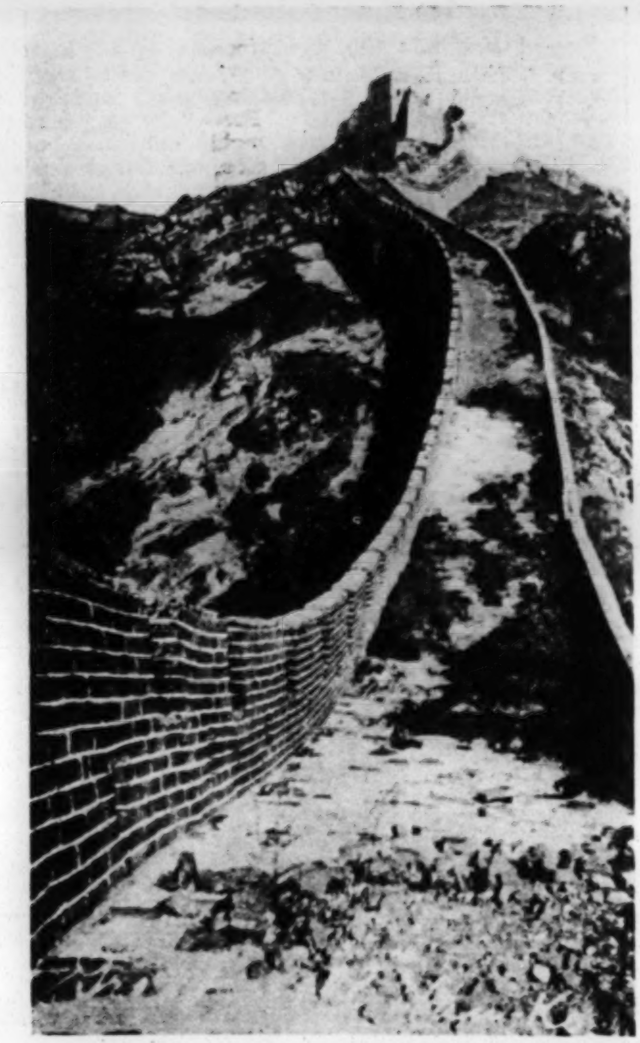
The traveller arrives at a station situated about half a mile from the walled city. Nearby is a Railway Hotel, built by the foreign powers when they invaded this city during the Boxer trouble. It still affords accommodations for foreign guests, and is run by Japanese, as are most of the small enterprises between the station and the South Gate. Entering the latter, one proceeds along the main north-south traffic artery, to the center of the city, easily recognized because over it is erected an immense Bell Tower, where intersection is made with the other passable thoroughfare of Shanhaikwan, which runs in at right angles to the road one has followed thus far. Turning east here, one soon arrives at the Eastern, or "First Gate."

The Popular Mr. Chin

Something there is about the sight of the Great Wall which more than anything else impresses one with the power and glory of Imperial yesterdays. One can read about it, see pictures of it, and hear one's friends paint it with metaphors. But only a personal visit to some vantage point along its far-flung magnitude can give the lasting memory of the sensation it produces within one. From the Eastern Gate it may be seen, stretching across the smoky blue mountain-rimmed horizon, and as the mind attempts to grasp the complete picture of its length—1500 miles, as every good tourist knows—one at least succeeds in realizing the greatness of a race that could conceive and carry through such a momumental project. Yet it is somewhat paradoxical to refer to it as the "earliest important accomplishment of Eastern *civilization*", as one author has done, since its construction is said to have cost the lives of more than 3,000,000 men. It was built under the direction of *Shih-huang*, one of the most despotic of China's rulers, and for this reason has never been glorified by Chinese historians. *Chin Shih-huang*, who ruled from 255-207 B.C. burned all the classics of literature, imprisoned the wealthy men so that he could appropriate their funds, killed the scholars and made war against the Confucianists, thus succeeding in making himself as popular as an epidemic. The story of how he built the Great Wall makes a simulacrum with the tales of the erection of Egyptian pyramids. Men were chained together and forced to work till they dropped dead at their labors. Criminals, vagrants, the jobless, bandits, and soldiers were impressed into the service under staggering burdens, and towards the end of his reign, anxious to see the wall finished, the *Chin* drafted two million men, from all parts of the empire, to join his army of masons.



A Mountainous Region Near Shanhaikuan



The Great Wall of China, through which the Peiping-Mukden Railway passes on its route to the north.

When the last brick had been laid, he ordered a great celebration to be held, and many of in the the gargantuan feat of labor, were forced to join the revelers and sing from hearts heavy with the tragedy of their loss. The *Chin* felt that some sort of consecration of *Chang-cheng* should be made, before he formally garrisoned it. To his oracles he put the question as to how this might best be done. They advised him that nothing less than the entombment of a million men within the wall would guarantee its impregnability from the Tartar barbarians against whom it was built. More ghastly still, that these men must be alive, and sound of body and limb! Faced with the dilemma of performing a crime so monstrous that he felt even his power could not assure it success, or of angering the gods, who as a punishment might destroy the efficacy of all his effort, *Chin* did what the Chinese so often does in similar circumstances. when forced to choose between his own safety and devotion to his gods. He perpetrated a clever hoax. In all his provinces he set men searching for a Chinese named by a certain character. Finally one such was found. The unhappy individual was called by a cognomen which means million, and by casting him into a recess of the wall and causing him to be entombed, the clever *Chin* satisfied the demands of the gods, without further endangering his own position with his subjects.

World's Greatest Fiasco

One always is tempted to make the conventional comparisons of the Great Wall: how many times it would stretch across Europe; how many times a band formed by a single line of all the bricks in it, placed end to end, would stretch around the world; how many times it could rebuild the city of Peking, etc. We will spare the reader; if he be mathematically inclined, he can figure these things out for himself. For most of us it is sufficient to know the total distance it covers, that it forms the boundary line between Inner Mongolia and the provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Shensi, finally ending at Chia-yu-kuan, on the boundary between Kansu and Hsinchiang, and that there is an offshoot which extends down to Lauchou, the Kansu capital.

Despite all its elaborateness and astonishing immensity, it is interesting to reflect that it failed to keep out the Golden Horde or Ghengis Khan, and that when Nurhachu's Manchus chose to do so, they had little difficulty in breaking their way through. Thus it did not give adequate protection during the times when the country was most seriously threatened by the "northern barbarians", so that actually the Great Wall was perhaps the world's greatest *fiasco*. The ruthless *Chin* might have done far more practical service to his country had he laid stronger defenses in the interior, and spent his effort in developing a really great army. Yet despite his many iniquities which have so prejudiced him in the eye of Chinese scholars of the past, the moderns, of whom the brilliant young historian Tang Leang-chi is the staunchest exponent, regard Chin as the founder of pre-republican Chinese civilization.

From Shanhaikuan several interesting excursions can be made into the surrounding hills. The *Ehr-liang-miao*, on the summit of Mount *Shou*, in the northwest, can be reached in forty or fifty minutes. From this temple one can get a rewarding view, made up a foreground of the glistening Yu-shui, tranquilly flowing towards the open sea, which spreads out in a haze of blue infinity, and of a background of wooded slopes, carpeted with a pleasing variety of mountain vegetation. More famous is the Buddhist monopoly on *Chiao-shan*, about 3 miles from the North Gate of the City. Here is located the historic *Lung-ching*, or "Dragon Well", which is declared to have remarkable panacean powers, a feature which the mendicant friars have capitalized for many centuries. Its location is equally as inspiring as that of the *Ehr-liang* Temple, from which it is but a short distance.

Entering Fengtien

Near the First Fort, at the end of the Wall, is perhaps the most charming spot in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan. At present British soldiers are using it as a playground. but there are parts of it, along the beach formed by the *Shih-ho's* merger with the ocean, that are frequented by foreigners from Peking and Tientsin, who have built summer cottages and bath-houses, where they spend their vacations and week-ends.

Moving northward from the Shanhaikuan station, the train soon passes through the Great Wall, and the traveller finds himself in the province of Fengtien, rolling across the Manchurian lowlands. One has left China proper, but not the Chinese. For the next hundred miles no cities of great interest to the casual visitor are passed, but the landscape is one of increasingly rich beauty. The gentle curves and shapes of the deep farmlands take on more and more similarity to the graceful undulations of middle-western American topography, and the farms themselves grow more expansive, the three or four *mow* plots so intensively cultivated in the south here giving way to family holdings of forty or fifty acres. Wheat, maize, barley and beans are the most frequently rotated crops along this stretch of country, where the farmer generally must be content with one harvest a year. The Express does not usually stop at the smaller stations between Shanhaikuan and Hsing-cheng, but Sui-chung-hsien, Chien-so, Chien-wei, Huang-ti and Tung-hsing-chuang all are important freight depots, and they originate much profitable agricultural produce shipments. Hsing-cheng is an ancient walled city and is the seat of the prefectural government. It has several secondary schools, and four or five governmental buildings of good construction. Not for from the city is an ancient tomb, that of *Wu-wang;* and *Wen-chuan-tze* is the locally celebrated temple, beside which are hot springs, guaranteed to cure anything from melancholia to Bright's Disease. The most thriving local industry is the manufacture of woolen caps and shoes, products which are shipped to many ports along the North China coast. Foreign buyers come to the city to contract for the output of bristles, used in America, Japan and Europe for the manufacture of tooth brushes, hair brushes and similar articles.

The Yinkou Branch Line

Chin-shien, about 30 miles farther on, is located on the river Hsia-ling Ho, has a population of about 190,000 and is important as the seat of the prefectural government. Besides the governmental buildings, there are a number of Christian churches, schools, Chinese hotels and restaurants, and a fairly modern shipping area close to the station. In the city is a famous old pagoda, which is said to have existed here since the Tang renascence period, inaugurated during the reign of the brilliant *Tai Tsung* early in the seventh century.

Beans, bean cake, woolen caps and shoes, and grain are exported in large quantities from Chin-hsien. It is one of the most flourishing towns along the entire route, and is constantly increasing in population, its numbers having more than doubled during the past ten years.

Forty miles of interesting country are traversed before one arrives at the junction town of Kou-pang-tzu. About ten miles north of Chin-hsien the train crosses over a fine steel bridge which spans the *Ta-ling Ho*, and enters a hillier region, where for a distance the tracks are laid along the base of a some spur knolls of the Chingan Mountains. At many points these have been penetrated and on occasion there is nothing to be seen on either side but the steep clay flanks of the deep hill-cuts. The town of Yang-chuan-tze is passed, and the way becomes leveller, the train arriving shortly afterward at Kou-pang-tze.

What is known as the Yingkou Branch Line extends from Kou-pang-tze to the city of Yingkou, 56 miles distant, located on the right bank of the *Liao* River Ordinarily two trains a day are run between these terminals, but during the busier seasons of emigration, when thousands of Shantung coolies come up here to work during the harvest season, several more are added, as is also the case when the export of the bean crop is at its heaviest. Draining from the *Liao Ho* large quantities of the products of Mongolia, and southern Amur and Mukden provinces, which come down that stream by junk, the Yingkou line is the most profitable of the Peiping-Mukden's branches. Revenues secured during the first five years of its operation are said to have been sufficient to pay off the debt on this extension, which was built entirely on borrowed capital.

The "Newchuang Consulate"

Although it as Yingkou that the end of the branch is known to practically all Chinese, foreigners seldom recognize it by that name. To them it is Newchuang, and has been ever since the English arrived here in 1860, and opened it to foreign trade, in agreement with the Tientsin Treaty of 1858. In explaining this renaming of the city by foreign traders, the author of the *Economic History of Manchuria*, says:

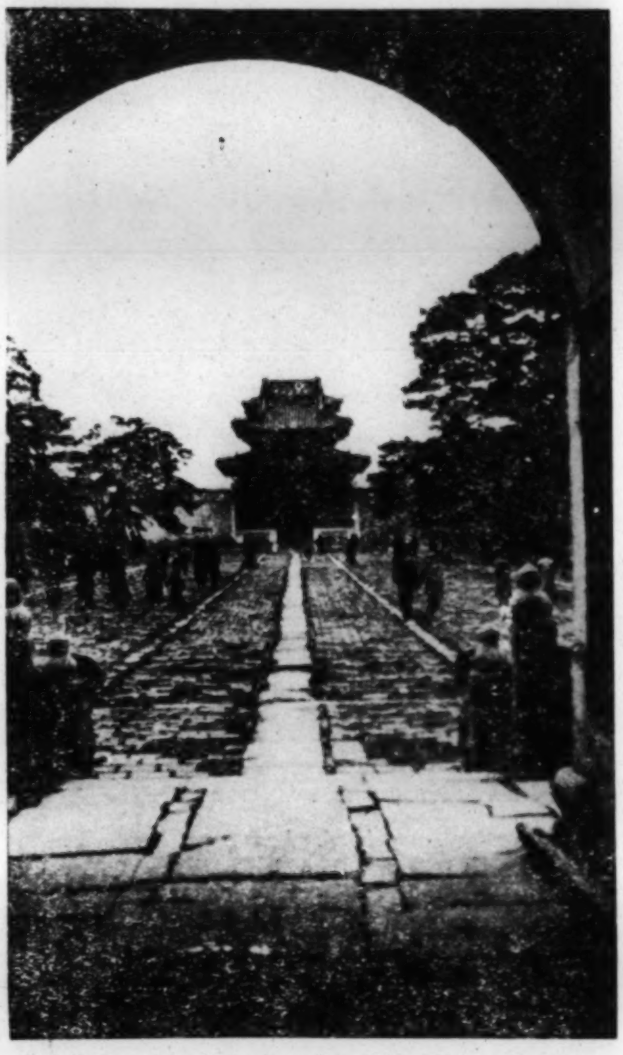
"The place named in the Tientsin Treaty apparently indicated the old town of Newchuang, standing about 50 miles further up the river, but the practical eyes of the British, by whom the port was opened, saw in Yingkou, situated about fourteen miles from the ocean a more ideal place for trading purposes, so there they established the 'Newchuang Consulate', and such was their influence that the place itself came to be called Newchuang. Be that as it may, no better spot could have been chosen for the establishment of a trading port. What the Yangtse is to China, and the Ganges to India, so was the *Liao* to Manchuria in those days, and to all appearances this port was destined to play a role as great as that of Shanghai for the Yangtse and and Calcutta for the Ganges."

Before the coming of the railways the *Liao* was practically the only important trade, and as such served the entire central and southern parts of Manchuria. During the summer months of July, August and September the course of the *Liao* still is crowded with junks bringing their burdens of grain and beans to the seaport, and though Newchaung has been robbed by the South Manchuria Railway of much of its former importance, there have been recent seasons when as many as 8,000 of these vessels worked cargo between Yingkou and the up-river cities.

About forty miles from Yingkou, on the *Liao* River, is the town of Ma-chang, 8 miles from Hsin-min, on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Hsin-min is the next large station after Kou-pang-tze, and it is the last town of any importance before Mukden is reaches. Interesting industrial developments have taken place here in recent years, and have given work to the rapidly increasing population. There are about 50 bean oil factories, half a dozen distilleries, several flour miles and one or two dyeing and weaving establishments, conducted on a small scale.

The Heart of Manchuria

Beyond Hsin-min the line proceeds in a generally northern course, passing over the *Liao* River about 8 miles beyond Hsin-min, the crossing being made by a steel bridge 2200 feet in length. From here on the route is over an extensive plain, thoroughly cultivated, until, after little more than an hour's ride, one finally reaches the outskirts of Mukden, and the gradually thickening straw-colored sea made by the roofs of the workmen's huts indicate that one has arrived in a city of formidable proportions.



Pei-ling, tomb of the founder of the Ching Dynasty, Fengtien (Mukden)

There are three Mukden stations of the Peiping-Mukden Raulway. Travellers going to Europe, or destined for Harbin or Japan, will be interested in the second of these, which is called the Fengtien, and used concurrently with the South Manchuria Railway. About five minutes before this is reached, the train stops for a few minutes at the Huang-ku-tun. A short distance beyond the Fengtien Station the Peiping-Mukden Line enters the old walled city, and definitely completes its trip at the Shenyang Station. Of these three depots, the Fengtien is the most important. From it one enters the Japanese concession, which merges, after about two miles, with what is known as the International Settlement, where are located the American, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese and British consulates. Although little developed, the International Settlement has several good roads. Most used is the *San Jin Lu*. On this street are the Lengmuller Hotel (*Ta Kou Fan Tien*) and the *Kei-ning Fan Tien*, both under German management, and the two best hostels in the foreign quarters. (This excludes, of course, the Yamato Hotel, which is in the Japanese concession, and is the newest of the city's caravanserais.) Along the *San Jin Lu* also are located the foreign consulates, the Standard Oil Company, Texas Company, British-American Tobacco Company and other prominent American, British and German firms. There also are branches of several foreign banks here, the latest addition being that of the National City Bank, which has just erected a large building.

The Ever-Enterprising Nipponese

It is in the Japanese area that the greatest commercial agendum is being carried through, however, as the visitor immediately will perceive when he arrives in tse city. Land values are on the incline, and have been ever since the Nipponese established an area of protection around Mukden, following their victory over the Russians in 1905, and the subsequent ceding of Russian rights in Manchuria to Japan. The so-called Japanese concession is entirely under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. It has built schools and hospitals, highways, churches and shrines, established newspapers and other agencies of propaganda, and in May, 1929 opened the finest of its projects, the New Yamato Hotel. Part of a chain operated by a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Mukden Yamato is the most expensive hostel in Manchuria, and cost far more than any in Japan, the total expenditure on it having exceeded Yen 3,000,000, a sum which, before they acquired their Manchurian treasure land, would have staggered the imagination of any representative group of Japanese financiers.

The Yamato obviously has been built for the future. Even if all foreign transients could afford to pay the extravagant prices asked, it is doubtful if their numbers today would be sufficient to fill the three hundred odd rooms in the big hotel. Yet if the next ten years brings to the South Manchuria Railway zone a commercial growth comparable with that of the past decade, it is probable that the present Yamato may have to add an annex or two. However if and when those offshoots are added, we aver that, they will not resemble the original, in their facing, at least. The Yamato has been built with a lavishness and impraticability reminescent of the Russians' adventure in South Manchuria. The entire facade is in a white tile, so that at present it has the grand effect of a kind of royal monstrosity, rather like a magnificent inverted bathroom. This is all very impressive, but Mukdenites are amusing themselves by wagering how long it will take the melting Manchurian shows of coming winters to stain this white purity with rust and barnacles.

Historically, politically and commercially, Mukden is the most interesting city in Manchuria. No one should visit it for the first time without learning something of its background, exploring its beautiful old palaces, and gorgeous mausoleums, rambling over its fine old brick walks and through its modern arsenals and fortresses.

Manchu Capital

When Nurhachu, the conqueror, succeeded in uniting the semi-barbaric plainsmen of Manchuria, and civilizing them in the arts of war, he chose the centrally located city of Mukden as the capital of the dynasty he founded. From 1625 till 1644, when Peking fell to the Manchus, Mukden remained the capital. Although the city then lost some of its importance, since the Manchu court moved to the China capital, it always was an object of royal pilgrimage while Nurhachu's descendants ruled at Peking. The tomb of Nurhachu, who was styled the Emperor *Tai-tsu*, is about 7 miles to the east of the city. That of his son, the Emperor *Tai-tsung*, is located northwest of Mukden, about 4 miles, at the end of a dirt highway.

The stranger should be warned that moter cars are expensive in Mukden. The usual rate is about $5 an hour, but by making arrangements through the Japan Tourist Bureau, the office of which is directly opposite the Fengtien Station, or the China Travel Service, which also is nearby, a motor car can be hired to make the trip to and from the *Pei-ling* tombs, for about $4. Following the *Naniwa Dori*, main traffic artery of the Japanese concession, one soon is in the International Settlement, and, after a few minutes drive through this district, out beyond the new Fengtion City Park, planned by the Chinese, one passes through the earth wall of the Old Town. This wall is about 11 miles in circumference, and it formed the outer security for the Imperial City, when Mukden was the Manchu capital. Within it is a smaller area, about a mile square, inclosed by a ramparted brick and stone wall of immense proportions, being from 40 to 50 feet high, with a base of about 50 feet, which tapers to a ridge 30 feet wide. At its gateways, of which there are eight, the wall is doubled, and there are two entrances. Between the brick wall and the dirt wall live most of the residents, and here too, are located many of the older Japanese business firms. Inside the higher wall are the government offices, libraries, schools, customs house and the larger Chinese stores and banks. Near the center of the inner city is the old Imperial Palace, and not far from it the offices of the Governor-General, or Marshal, Chang Hseuh-liang.

Within the Walled City

Four broad streets connect the eight gates of the city, and divide it into nine squares. In the central square are two ancient stone towers, one in which the old drum, used to summon the guard in defense of the walls, is still to be seen, the other being the Bell Tower. The latter contains a huge bell, which is even now used to toll the curfew, to announce extraordinary fires, and to add to the general clamor on days of festivity. From the top of the Bell Tower an enlightening view of the city can be obtained; entrance to it is effected by donating a ten cent coin to the Manchu attendant who will be found sleeping at its base. In asking for it, one should direct one's driver to the *Chung Lom.*

Before visiting the palace grounds, it is best to have obtained a pass through your consul, but ordinarily this is unnecessary if you have an understanding of the many expenses that occur in a gatekeeper's life, and generously demonstrates your sympathy by liberally tipping the attendant here.. *Chin-lan-tion*, as the Chinese know the Imperial Precincts, is but a short distance from the Bell Tower.

Passing through a series of marble arches and gateways, you come at last into the central arena, where the palace itself is still in a good state of preservation. Balustraded with carved marble, and its unbroken tile roof supported by heavily figured marble pillars, it has an impressive facade. Within is the canopied Throne Room, in which still sits the exquisitely carved Imperial Throne. A delicately wrought ebony screen, of five folds. forms a regal background to the intricate handiwork that is emboldened in prismic tones of beauty on the throne itself. Outside, the summer pavilion, with its long-enduring, artistic balconies, leaning on marble-armed supports, beckons you to its cool-shaded depth, urges you to wholly useless reveries over the royal subtleties of the past. But alas, except for the pheonix-arched throne, there is little fabric here for imagination's weavings. Once it was a treasure house for rare and lovely porcelains, bronzes, lacquers and matchless and lovely porcelains, bronzes, lacquers and matchless jades, but long ago these were sent to Peking, and by now doubtless have found their way to America, where all the world's best dreams are being collected for the Fifth Avenue menage.

Protective Spirit

If the visitor is interested in learning more of the secrets of old Mukden, he should allow himself to be guided to the southern corner of the city wall, where there is a curious old temple, dedicated to the Fox, which apparently at one time played as important a part in the mythology of the Manchus, as did the doings of Reynard, for the Greeks, some five or six hundred years before Christ. This temple is erected over a deep hole, where the spirit of the Fox is supposed to reside. As recently as 1911, when a particularly malicious epidemic threatened the city, thousands of Chinese came to the spot, seeking the intercession of the Fox in winning them immunity from the disease.

Another point of interest is the famous Lotus Lake, called *Hsiao-ho-yen*, where there is boating, on much the same flat-bottomed craft as those seen in *Ta-ming Ho* at Tsinan, and at Hangchow, Yangchow, and other cities famous for pleasure barging. In the summer, the lake is like a lovely piece of Chinese *setsu* work, the flowering lotus drifting in heavy patches of color between the painted boats, with their graceful decks curling like autumn leaves over the dark motionless waters.

Pei-ling may be reached either from the old city or the Japanese concession, the two roads joining near the Northwestern University. More than mere mention should be made of the latter, which is one of the finest higher educational institutions in China; a discussion of its growth and future are deserving of a special article, and cannot adequately be touched upon here. The campus is undoubtedly among the largest in the world, covering an area of 800 acres. It has schools of medicine, law, science, fine arts, engineering and business, each of which has a separate building, nearly all of them newly built and of modern architectural line. Instructors are practically all Chinese, most of whom hold dector's degrees from American or European universities. Co-educational, it has more than 1500 students, Many of them are supported on special scholarships furnished by the Mukden Government. Extensions are being planned which will make the college the best equipped in North China. It is especially encouraging to note the emphasis that is being placed on athletics. There are baseball diamonds, football fields, tennis, volley ball basket ball and hand ball courts. A race track is being graded, and a huge stadium is one of the dreams of Northwestern's greatest benefactor, the "Young Marshal", and honorary president, Chang Hsueh-liang.

"Chesterfield of China"

The country estate of the latter is not far from Northwestern, and is passed on the road to the *Pei-ling*. Chang is still barely thirty. He is known as the "Chesterfield of China," for he wears his foreign clothes with a dash that bespeaks intimate contact with the west, although he has never been beyond Japan, where he received his early education. He is lithe and active of body, loves horses, is a superb rider, and has won several trophies in tennis competitions. Lately he has taken up golf, and is a frequent guest at the Mukden Foreign Club. He has a fine, intelligent forehead, a strong, straight nose that suggests Manchu blood and the boldly chiselled features of an aristocrat. That he has the determination of his father, and that he intends to rule his provinces without interference from others is evidenced by the recent execution of two subordinate generals, whom he summarily dispatched, after having invited them to his home for a mahjong party. One of them, Yang Yu-ting, had been Chang Tso-ling's closest adviser. Such is a sketchy portrait of the self-willed young man who apparently is destined to hold the reins of the Mukden Government for some years to come, or until fate creeps upon him with the same surety that it overtook his father.

But to proceed to *Pei-ling*: it is but a few hundred yards beyond the young Marshall's summer *yamen*. The esplanade leading to the first white marble arch is lined with tall pines and balsams, and the whole neighborhood is scented with the aroma of northern woods. Beyond the entrance gate, where one in required to pay a small fee to the attendant, a low red brick wall, which surrounds the entire mausoloum, comes into view. One enters it through a highly ornamented red gate. A wide walk, flanked on either side with stone lions, elephants, camels, horses and other animals, fantastic in conception, leads from here to the opposite end of the enclosure, where a high and wide, grey brick wall encloses the tomb itself. Beside the red gate of the outer wall, there is a pair of marble dragons, the color of snake-wood, easily the most impressive beasts in the collection. Along the pathway are also marble obalisks, with fierce-eyed serpents encircling them in twining embraces. In the center of the square is a shrine, built over an immense marble tablet, on which the virtues of *Tai Tsung* are extolled at such length as to make the most filibustering statesmen despair with envy. A huge stone turtle bears the weight of all this verbosity, and, with an astonishingly patient look in its faded eyes, lies prone upon the floor, measuring fully twenty feet from "stem to stern".

Fantasia and Feng Hsui

The higher wall beyond has six great towers, one at each corner and one over each of its two gates. A paved walk, about twenty-five feet wide, reached by a marble stairway from the arena below, extends around the top and gives entrance to each of these parapets· At the far end of this square is the main gate, behind which is a mound about thirty feet high. In it rests all earthly trace of the illustrious *Tai Tsung*. No one is allowed to view the sarcophagus itself, but the outer buliding, which reveals accomplished workmanship, may be examined. As are all the pavilions and shrines at *Pei-ling*, this mausoleum gate is well preserved, and the surrounding terraces and lawns have been given regular attention. The three marble stairways that lead up to it, and the carved marble balustrades that girdle it, are in themselves works of sufficient beauty to hold one's interest for many minutes. Beneath the heavily tiled roof, surmounted by coiled dragons, are eaves and cornices embellished with celestial enigmas, *fantasia* whose significance none but their creators could explain. Doubtless they all have their important duties, these imps, each being dedicated to work a favorable charm of *fen hsui* for the protection of the spirit of the dead.

Outside the mausoleum walls, a short distance to the northwest, is a the tomb of Empress *Tai Tsung*. The deep woods here are much used by picnic parties and it is a favorite spot for Chinese to celebrate momentus incidents in their life history. More than one amateur poet has been inspired by the sylvan beauty of a scene which is a gods-given contrast with the dust and dreariness of the average Mukden landscape.

To reach the grave of Nurhachu (*Tai Tsu*), one must return to the city, and thence journey eastward, about ten miles. The trip is not as pleasant as the one to *Pei-ling*, though once arrived at the mausoleum, the surroundings are even more picturesque than those of the former. It is difficult to get a motor car to contract for the drive, however, and unless one has friends who will undertake it as an excursion, one can well be content without seeing *Tung-ling*. The temples and buildings are older, and since they are not as frequently patronized, less has been spent in keeping them repaired. It is perhaps better to preserve the memory of *Pei-ling*, where the fingers of decay have not yet been laid.

Population and Other Statistics

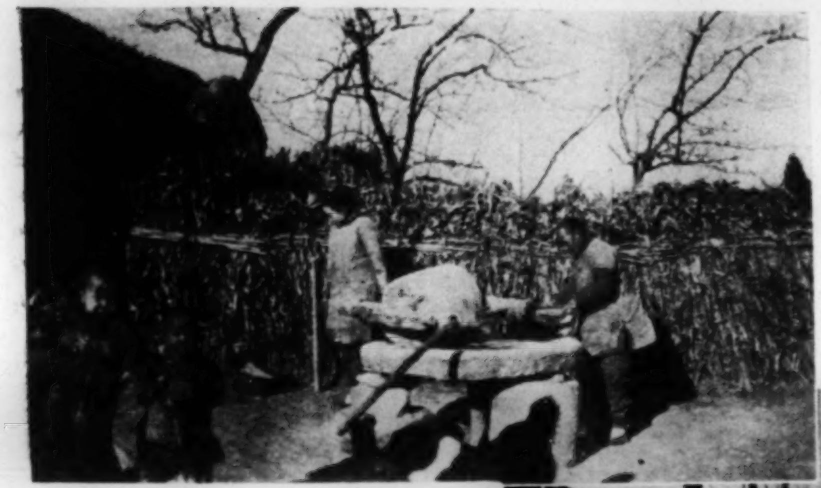
Although there are a number of old lama towers, and some ancient Buddhist temples, as well as several Japanese and Korean shrines, when the visitor has seen the Royal Mausoleums he can cease his sight-seeing, for these others are mere simulacrums of scores of edifices of religious worship to be seen in China and Japan. A new memorial has been creeted in the Circle upon which borders the Yamato Hotel, in the Japanese concession. This is a tall stone obalisk, dedicated to the memory of Japanese soldiers who lost their lives in the battle of Mukden, fought between the Russians and Japanese, not far from this city. It is a somewhat astounding statistic to the average foreigner which reminds him that more than 220,000 Japanese were killed in that costly sacrifice that won Japan its Manchurian "colony." No wonder they flinch at the thought of returning the latter to China.

The Japanese, with their Korean neighbors, form over 10 % of Mukden's population today. There are about 500 foreigners, largely Germans, British and Americans, and, in addition, nobody seems very certain how many hundred Russians. The Chinese population in the New Town and Old Town exceeds 400,000, and the Japanese-Korean numbers are now in excess of 60,000. Of the latter, about 10,000 are said to be in the employ of the South Manchuria Railway Company, or of its subsidiary enterprises; the other are largely engaged in commerce, operating small stores, or representing export and import houses.

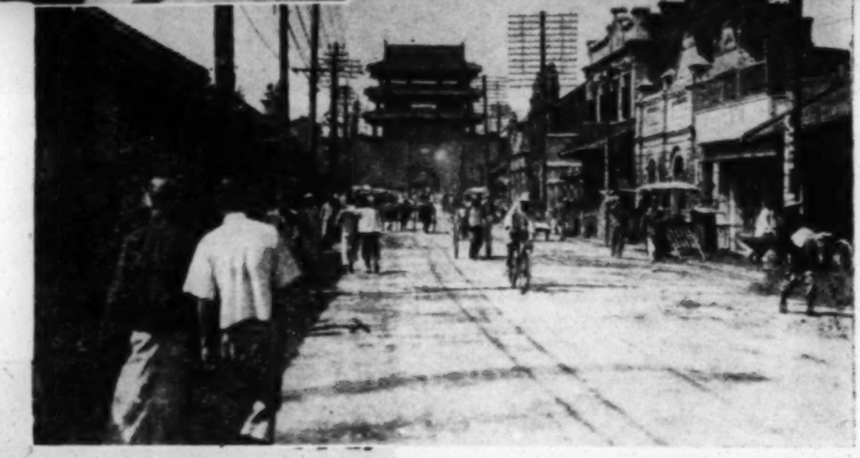
By far the most extensive trading done in Mukden is in furs, of which, according to statisties supplied by the South Manchuria Railway, more than $7,600,000 change hands here in a year. The manufacture of bean oil and bean cake is second in importance, about 20 million pounds of the former and over 100 million pounds of the latter being produced here annually. The milling of grain, and the manufacture of hemp and rugs also are industries employing thousands of workers. Latest figures for cargo shipped to and from the Mukden Station show that 1, 741 tons were handled during the fiscal year. This brings us back to the Peiping-Mukden Railway. A hasty glance at the history and development of the line, before leaving the city to the growth of which it has made such a large contribution, should be interesting to anyone who travels over it in comfort today.

The railway really had its nascence in a short horse-tramway constructed in 1880 by the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company for transporting Kaiping coal between Tongshan and Hsu-ko-chaung, a distance of about 7 miles. Shortly after it was built it was transferred to the Chinese

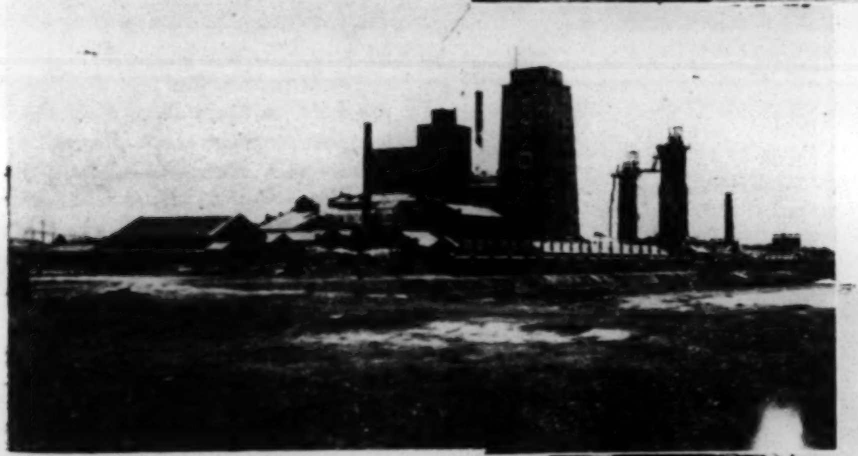
ALONG THE SEABOARD ROUTE TO THE NORTH



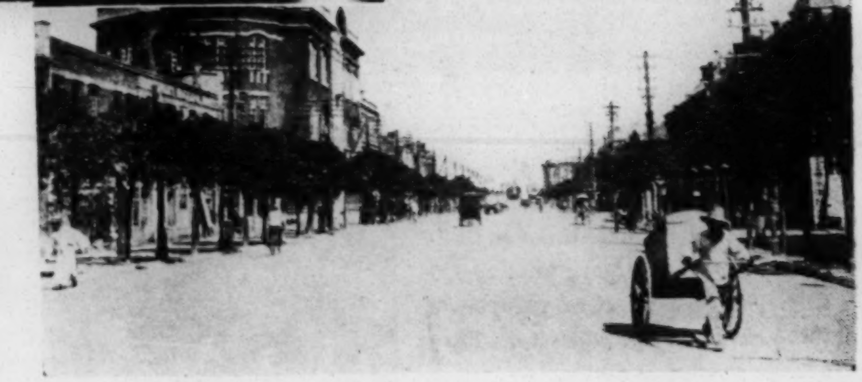
There are strange contrasts in Manchuria This picture furnishes one of the most curious: peasants, grinding their grain on a mill as primitive as the neolithic age, only have to lift their eyes to see the 20th century locomotive thundering across their farm.



A street in the "Old Town" of Mukden. At the end is the famous Bell Tower, where an ancient gong is still used to sound the curfew, warn the populace of dangerous fires, and the arrival of evil spirits.



One of several salt refineries that produce an annual output said to be the largest in China. The Chinese call this condiment chang-lu and it has an extraordinary value in some parts, where it is most difficult to procure.



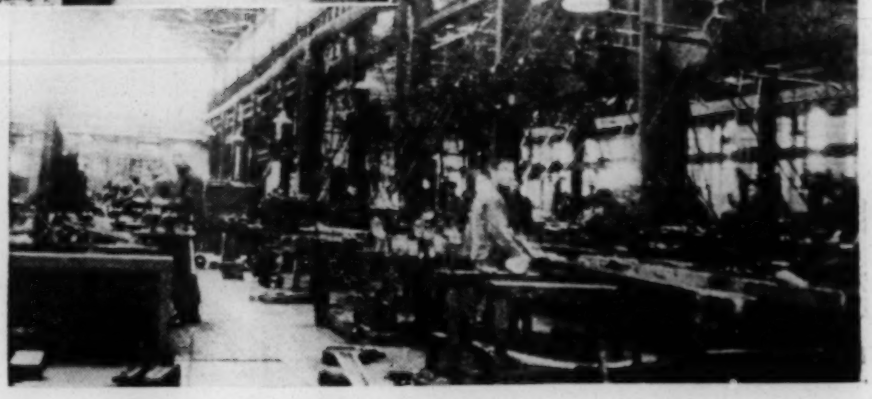
Naniwa Dori, the main street in the Japanese Concession, which is called "New Town", Mukden. Built by the South Manchuria Railway, it is 120 feet wide. Unfortunately little thought has been given to the pedestrians, who are forced to dispute the street with vehicles of all kinds, there being few sidewalks.

IN THE LAND OF THE MANCHU

16,000 tons of coal per day are produced by this, and its four sister mines near ***Tongshan.*** *Operated by the Kailan Mining Administration, the works give employment to* 40,000 *and guarantee the prosperity of the Peiping-Mukden Railway.*

Pei Tai Ho: view from the tower of the Beach Hotel. It is one of the most charming spots in North China, hundreds of Chinese and foreigners spending their holidays here.

Some women of a fast disappearing race. on the station platform in a small town in north Manchuria: These are Manchus—descendants of the tribe of Nurhachu, that valiant warrior whose legions conquered Peking and ousted the Mings to establish the only recently expired Ching dynasty.



One of the machine shops at Tongshan, whre the principal workshops of the Peiping-Mukden Railway are located. More than 10,000 *employees are required to operate these shops at full capacity. They are the largest in China.*

Government Railways office, and in 1888 was extended to Tientsin. Soon is was converted to a steam railway, the first in China. By 1895 it had reached Shanhaikuan and had been renamed the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan Railway. A year later the Tientsin-Peking extension was built, and not long afterward that section was made into a double track line. Between 1896 and 1900 the railway was pushed northward, first to Kou-pang-tzu, where the spur line was added to Newchuang, and later was built up as far as the gateway of Mukden, at the town of Hsin-min-fu, leaving only 37 miles uncompleted to the old Manchu capital. The Boxer Uprising interrupted plans for the building of the final section, and between 1900 and 1902 England appropriated the part of the line within the Great Wall, while Russia occupied the northern end. Following the settlement of the Boxer difficulties, the road was returned to China, but just as preparations were being made to build a Mukden station and conclude the railway, the Russo-Japanese War broke upon the scene, Japan pushed Russia out of Mukden, occupied it, and thus temporarily nullified plans for the extension. However, Japan built a light railway between Hsin-min-fu and Mukden, which she had found necessary in carrying on her military activities. At the close of hostilities with Russia, she sold this track to the Chinese, who shortly afterward expanded it to a standard guage size, and thus the Peiping-Mukden Railway finally emerged, after its numerous vicissitudes, as a completed unit.

Because of the halting manner in which the line was built, the financial status is somewhat complicated. Chinese, Japanese and British money was used, and on one section of the road an American loan was secured, though this has been paid off. According to the most recent available statistics, the Chinese Government furnished an original loan of $23,903,392. Series A, and Series B, mortgage bonds, were issued, the first to the British and Chinese Corporation Ltd., for £2,300,000, the second to the South Manchuria Railway Company, for Yen 320,000. Of these amounts the balance still unredeemed on the first mortgages is £1,092,500, while all but Yen 35,559 has been paid off on the second mortgages. In addition there are outstanding obligations with and without security, totalling $9,003,047.

The total cost of the initial road and equipment was $103,300,491. The length of the main track is 526.1 miles, but with its branches and double tracking the company now owns about 828 miles altogether. Its coaching vehicles, including all passenger cars, sleepers and buffet cars, total, according to latest available figures, 318. The railway owns about five hundred locomotives, but many of these, as is also true of the other rolling stock, are scattered on various railways in northern and central China. Of covered goods wagons, including 43 oil tankers, there are 742, and of open wagons there are a total of 3,448. In addition, there are 2 thirty-ton loggers, 6 ten-ton explosive carriers, 1 fifty-ton well wagon, and 234 miseellaneous vehicles, including brake water tanks, inspectors, wagons, medical coaches, etc. The line has seven bridges, the longest of which crosses the Liu Ko Ho, and measures 2,650 feet. There is one tunnel, 4,000 feet long, on the Chaoyang Branch.

It is difficult to secure accurate statisties for revenues resulting from recent operations, because there has been a period since 1925 when conditions along this highway can be said to have been normal. The movement of troops up and down the line—first those of Chang Tso-lin, later those of Chang Tsung-chang—were a constant drain on the railways resources and besides wrecking much of the rolling stock, and thoroughly cripping the service for months, the control of the various sections has until recently been so uncertain that no representative figures are available. In 1925, when for a time the full length of the line actually was in control of Tientsin where the head office is nominally located, operating revenues totalled $24,047,676, while expenses were $13,218,204. Earnings from freight exceeded those from passengers by about 15 %.

Convincing statisties show that this line can be operated as the most profitable railway venture in China. No other road taps such a wealth of mineral resources; no line touches a country of greater agricultural and industrial promise.

We are humbly cognizant that this article has merely bordered upon the economic treasureland traversed by the Peiping-Mukden Railway; a volume would be required to fill in the blanks which we have left because we have felt further discussion of the subjects would scarcely be of interest to the casual traveller.

Fengtien, June, 1929.

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers
From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

Gen. Liang Chun-chai, Hero of Manchouli

BY S. W.

IN THE death of Brigadier-General Liang Chun-chai, Garrison Commander of Manchouli and Hailar, North Manchuria, which occurred March 8, China lost one of her ablest and most devoted leaders in the defence of the Repulic, her National Hero.

Gen. Liang with his brigade of scantily equipped men was entrusted with the task of holding out against the attack of the "Reds" as early as the latter part of July last year when the trouble first started between China and Soviet Russia. His line of defence then extended from Manchouli, the western terminal of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to Hailar, a point over 100 miles away to the east. The enemies began to press on Gen. Liang's positions in the middle of August with forces considerably superior in number and still more so in equipment. The Chinese soldiers, fought very bravely, however, resulting in the Russians being repeatedly pushed back on their onslaughts. Things began to turn against the Chinese on the 17th of November when their line of communication and supplies was cut in the rear by the Russian-officered Mongolians and the "Reds" began a determined offensive simultaneously all along the line, using bombing planes and tanks. The enemies had four divisions of men against Gen. Liang's 5,000. It is an open secret now that the Chinese had but eight field-pieces along that section (two of which failed to function) with 1,500 shells in all; some twenty machine guns; no airplanes, not to mention no armored tanks. The Russians, on the other hand, had at least 200 big guns which discharged several thousands of shells into the Chinese positions every day during the last three days of the fighting; over 1000 machine-guns; and some 30 tanks and an equal number of modern bombing planes, against the attacks of which there was but one anti-aircraft gun! Yet ever so gallantly did Gen. Liang with the remnants of his brigade keep on fighting; he was foremost in many a desparate charge with fixed bayonets against the rolling fleets of roaring, smoke-belching, armor-clad tanks!

Gen. Liang Chung-chia, Hero of the Battle of Manchouli.

Rose From Ranks

Born in Li-shu Hsien, Liaoning, Gen. Liang began his military career as a private soldier in the local garrison of a neighboring village at the age of twenty. In 1910, he succeeded in passing the entrance examination to the Peiyang Military Academy, where two years later he graduated with honors. He was then appointed aide-de-camp to the late Governor Wu Tsin-sheng of Heilungkiang Province who was Commander of the Second Cavalry Brigade at the time. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of Major of the 3rd Artillery Battalion in 1917 and again to that of Colonel of the 4th Regiment of the 51st Brigade in 1921. Two years later, he succeeded Brigadier-General Shih Tsing-san of the 5th Brigade following his death, and in the year that followed, when Gen. Wu Tsin-sheng rose to the Governorship, he was made Commander of the 15th Brigade of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Army, concurrently Commander of the Railway Guards of the Harbin-Manchouli Section and Emergency Commander of Hailar and Manchouli.

Brilliant Fighter—A Good Man

The defeat of the Chinese forces at Manchouli was almost foreseen, and perhaps nobody knew the actual situation they were in better than did Gen. Liang himself. Leaving to the judgment of public opinion the question of upon whom the responsibility should fall for not sending Gen. Liang sufficient men and military equipments—which was attributed as the main cause of his defeat—the fact that he, with all the futilities and helplessness of his position in view, held out so courageously against the enemy attack and remained in his post till the last moment when he surrendered at the pressing appeal of the local populace in order to avoid any unnecessary sacrifice of more blood, is noteworthy. It should serve to correct the long-borne conception of many of our foreign friends that the Chinese as a whole cannot fight; and it should as well provide for many of our leaders in arms food for deep thought. As he was a brilliant fighter, Gen. Liang was equally a good man. During the whole of his life-time, he did not smoke, played no mahjong, was a "dry" advocate, and, though living some thousand miles away from his family most of the time, never had a concubine. Being an extraodinarily early riser, he was studious and was modest to the point of timidity when receiving callers. Illegal taxation by his army was a thing unheard of; and it is significant that he died leaving behind a family of six children and his wife with not an acre of land or a house more than what he possessed twenty-three years ago when he first joined the army as a private soldier.

Deserves Praise and Respect

According to medical reports, Gen. Liang died of palpitation, a heart disease not uncommon with soldier survivors from the last World War. It strikes one as the more pathetic to think that he should have escaped the claws of death from the hail of bullets spouting from the enemies' machine-guns and the storm of splinters from the shrapnels of their artillery, but should succumb, ever so calmly, in the quiet hours of the day, less than four months after the severest battle in which he had ever fought, in a small room locked up all to himself without the attendance of any of his faithful staff of officers who followed him closely on the battlefield! It was small wonder that the gentry and merchants at Hailar, numbering some thousand men, upon hearing the news of his sudden death, gathered at the gate of the military headquarters and wept mournfully for the loss of the protector of their blighted district. But great is the wonder that the National Government amidst its war of propaganda and its numerous telegrams exchanged every day consoling this general and praising that on their killing people of their own blood by the thousands, should have found itself hampered somewhat or other in saying a word of comment on the heroic work done by this stout soldier who stood out so gallantly against the military aggression of another country for the first time in the annals of the Republic. Now that Gen. Liang is dead, let us hope that the Government will at least do something towards the welfare of the family of the deceased in recognition of his brave deeds and by way of paying the last respect to the memory of the Defender of our Nation.

Manchouli, March 15, 1930.

Will Work on Bill to Keep Filipinos Out of California

Attorney General U. S. Webb of California, former Senator Phelan and V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento *Bee*, announced on March 26 that they were leaving shortly for Washington to urge passage of the Filipino Exclusion Bill, according to a *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco.

Mr. Webb declared that he believed the time had come when a spirit of selfishness—if one wished to call it that—should develop in America to protect posterity. He added that heretofore this attitude had been directed primarily against Chinese and Japanese, but the present trend was against Filipinos. This followed the recent riots in California, one centering against a group of Filipinos who employed white girls to dance in their club and others being against Filipino laborers.

Mr. Webb said that he felt that neither the Chinese nor Japanese constituted a menace under the present laws, but the ambiguous position of the Philippines as an American possession and the special rights possessed by the Filipinos have caused growing anxiety on the part of those who tend to race consciousness.

The Fruit Trade in Fukien

(By Trade Commissioner G. O. Woodard, Shanghai, and on reports from Consul Samuel Sokobin, at Foochow, and Consul R. L. Smyth at Swatow, China.)

PREVIOUS reports on the markets in China for fresh, canned, and dried fruits have been largely based on observations made in the treaty ports and large ports of transshipments, such as Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin. The three principal cities dealt with in this article—Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow—while on the seacoast, are to all intents and purposes, in view of the present trade practices in China, interior markets. The possibilities of selling large quantities of fresh, canned, and dried fruits other than raisins are small. The survey shows, however, the conditions to be met in the ultimate consuming markets, as contrasted with those encountered in the treaty ports, which import not only for their own consumption but for transshipment to all parts of China.

The Province of Fukien and that part of the Province of Kwangtung, east of the one hundred and fifteenth meridian, lying immediately south of it, have an area of approximately 67,000 square miles—slightly more than two-fifths the size of the State of California. This area lies on the Chinese coast from about 300 miles south of Shanghai to within some 100 miles of Hong Kong. The Chinese population is estimated at 24,000,000 and the resident Americans and Europeans number approximately 1,000. The principal towns—all on the coast—are Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, with an estimated population of 700,000; Amoy, the trade center for the southern part of Fukien, with a population of about 250,000; and Swatow, lying in the northeastern corner of Kwangtung Province, about 175 miles northeast of Hong Kong, with an estimated population of 85,000.

Thriving Fruit-Growing Districts

The cities of Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow are located in thriving fruit-growing districts. Large quantities of oranges, litchees, lungngans, and olives, as well as pears and bananas, are grown in Fukien and northern Kwangtung. These fruits constitute a large part of the diet of the Chinese population, and considerable quantities—principally oranges and olives—are exported through Foochow and Swatow. Shipments of oranges from Foochow have averaged about 15,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of about 210,000 boxes of 70 lbs., during the past three years. Shipments of oranges from Swatow during 1928 amounted to about 33,000,000 pounds, or about 470,000 boxes. Around 5,000,000 pounds of green olives are shipped from Foochow yearly. In addition to local fruits, fresh fruits from other parts of China, such as Tientsin pears and Chefoo and Korean apples, are imported for consumption.

Notwithstanding the excellent supply of native fresh fruits—for which some kind is obtainable practically the year around—a value of from $20,000 to $25,000 of imported fruits is sold in this area yearly. Oranges comprise the greater part of this figure, the remainder being apples, lemons, and some quantities of grapes. Available figures indicate that well over one-half of the imported fresh fruits brought into this area goes into Amoy. North Chinese apples offer competition to the American product, but oranges from the United States enter a fairly clear market, the native oranges going off the market by June. Imported oranges, the 200-size, retail at from 4 to 6 cents each, as compared with from 4½ to 5 cents per pound for the local oranges. Practically all of the oranges imported from the United States are transshipped through Shanghai or Hong Kong. Direct imports into Swatow, Amoy, or Foochow are negligible.

The further development of the market for oranges in this area, aside from the fact that oranges are produced locally, is handicapped by the lack of storage facilities capable of handling commercial quantities of this fruit in any of these three cities and the fact that cold-storage space is not available on the coastal steamers handling this trade.

Swatow is one of the principal cities in China canning and preserving native fruits and vegetables, and relatively large quantities of such products are exported yearly to French Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the East Indies, and other parts of China, including Foochow. Of the seven canneries in Swatow, two use modern can-making and filling machinery. The principal products packed are litchees, pineapples, lungngans, pears, and loquats, in addition to various salted, pickled, and cooked meats and vegetables. The total annual production of canned fruits is estimated at about 150,000 cases of 48 cans of approximately 1½ pounds each.

Amoy and Foochow Have Canneries

Amoy and Foochow each have two small canneries. Salted vegetables are the principal products packed in Amoy, but about 60,000 cases of 48 tins each of canned fruits are also produced. Most of the canned fruit is consumed locally. The two canneries in Foochow pack and preserve salted vegetables, bamboo shoots, litchees, lungngans, and olives. Only about 2,500 cases of canned fruits are packed.

Litchees and lungngans are dried, as well as preserved and canned, and large quantities of the dried product are consumed by the population.

Native canned litchees and lungngans sell retail at from 20 to 22 cents per 1½-pound can. Locally canned pineapple sells retail at about 20 cents per can.

Total annual sales of imported canned fruits in Swatow, Amoy and Foochow at present are not in excess of from 2,500 to 3,000 cases. Over half of this is believed to enter Foochow. Sales are predominantly to foreigners, and are uniformly in the 2½-size can, with the exception of perhaps not more than a dozen cases of the 8-ounce cans. Some quantities of imported canned fruits—principally peaches and cherries—are bought by the Chinese as gifts, and on the occasions of festivals and feast days. Notwithstanding the small total consumption by the native population, a rather wide distribution has been obtained—for example, in Foochow, where a few tins of California canned peaches are found in nearly every Chinese grocery store handling canned goods.

United States canned peaches retail in Foochow at from $0.75 to $0.85 per 2½-size can, pears at from $0.90 to $0.95 per 2½-size can, and cherries at from $1 to $1.15 per can. Although native canned fruits sell at prices considerably under the imported article, they can not compete on a quality basis with the American product. But the question of price is undoubtedly of considerable importance to the Chinese buyer. American canned fruits encounter competition from canned pineapple from Singapore and from jams and marmalades imported from Australia and the United Kingdom.

Dealers in the three ports expressed the opinion that the 8-ounce tin offered possibilities. It was estimated by them that, conservatively, 5 per cent of the native population should be within reach with this size container.

Raisins have acquired a rather wide distribution in this area, and sales are made not only in the coastal cities but throughout the hinterland. Some small quantities of prunes in 1-pound containers and of bulk dried apricots are on the market. With the exception of raisins, however, imported dried fruits are unknown to the Chinese population. Outside of sales to missionaries, raisins are the only imported fruit in any form which have penetrated the interior. Sales of imported fresh and canned fruits, with the exception of small amounts of Singapore pineapple, are restricted to the three coastal cities.

As in the case of fresh fruits, canned and dried fruits are imported through Hong Kong or Shanghai. The market is too limited to permit of carrying stocks of any size in any of the three cities.

Registration of Medical Practitioners

Resolutions calling for the compulsory registration by the Council of all local medical practitioners and hospitals and stricter control over the sale of poisons were adopted at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Medical Society and these were ordered sent to Justice Feetham, advisor to the Council.

Thirty-six members of the Society attended the meeting, which was presided over by the retiring president, Dr. Y. J. Cieh. Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President:—Dr. E. L. Marsh, Vice President:—Dr. J. C. McCracken, Secretary:—Dr. Patrick, Treasurer:—Dr. Ranson. The following were elected members of the Council: Drs. J. R. B. Branch, G. F. Bume and F. C. Yen.

KELVINATOR

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Disposal of Earnings of Chinese Eastern Railway

(Chinese Economic Journal for January 1930)

A survey, of the profit and loss of the railway during the past twenty-five years will add more evidence to the indictment that the Chinese Eastern Railway under the Tsarist rule was used as an exploitation factor to further colonial ambitions of Russia and not as a commercial undertaking. From 1897, when surveying work for the railway was begun, to 1922, the Chinese Eastern Railway Company was operated on a losing basis. After the reorganization of the railway in 1922 when the railway was made a purely commercial enterprise, the Company began to record gains. During the thirty-one years from 1897 to 1928 the total expenses for the operation of the railway amounted to Gold roubles 300,009,766; and during the ten years between 1904 and 1914 the expenses of the Company were estimated at G. R. 178,579,614. A statistical table showing the yearly expenses follows:

Years	*Expenses in Gold Roubles*
1904 (fall term)	4,516,606
1905-06	86,321,066
1907	21,252,019
1908	15,606,903
1909	12,652,587
1910	10,329,011
1911	9,470,369
1912	7,983,880
1913	5,934,258
1914	4,512,915
Total	178,579,614

It is to be understood that the years in which expenses soared highest were those during the Russo-Japanese war, which was partly financed by the Chinese Eastern Railway. The years which followed the war witnessed huge standing armies of Russia stationed in the railway zone, which were also supported by the railway. After 1910 the yearly expenses showed a tendency to decrease. Between the years 1913 and 1921 the Company was still working on a losing basis, the losses, however, tending to decrease to smaller figures each succeeding year. In 1922 the workings of the railway took a sudden turn, for instead of a deficit, a gain of Gold roubles 5,678,133 was recorded. The following table shows the profits and losses of the years under discussion:

(In Gold Roubles)

Year	Total earnings	Expenditure	Profits or Losses	Expenses for Auxiliary Enterprises	Net Profits or Net Losses
1913	23,390,131	27,699,213	5,934,256 (Loss)		5,934,256 (Loss)
1914	24,017,707	28,530,623	4,512.916 (Loss)		4,512,916 (Loss)
1920	62,047,243	62,633,273	586,030 (Loss)	904,690	1,490,720 (Loss)
1921	42,026,374	44,151,872	2,125,498 (Loss)	440,908	2,566,406 (Loss)
1922	39,410,434	31,460,774	7,949,660 (Gain)	2,271,527	5,678,133 (Gain)
1923	36,424,888	28,110,531	8,314,356 (Gain)	1,934,828	6,379,439 (Gain)
1924	37,716,608	24,870,580	12,846,028 (Gain)	1,520,076	11,325,952 (Gain)
1925	46,531,992	26,806,399	19,725,593 (Gain)	2,920,560	16,823,033 (Gain)

The losses of the Chinese Eastern Railway between the years 1914 and 1920 were due in the first place to the World War and second to the Russian revolution. The years between 1925 and 1927 were the golden age of the railway. In 1928, a decline in revenue receipts was again noticed, although no serious loss to the railway was occasioned.

The following table shows the earnings and expenses of the railway in detail for the years 1924 to 1928.

(In Gold Roubles)

Items of Accounts	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Direct Revenues	37,474,568	48,529,374	55,584,618	60,377,724	64,788,358
Direct Expenses	21,849,191	24,137,640	27,220,220	40,283,475	48,504,508
Profits gained	15,625,477	24,391,734	28,364,398	20,094,249	16,283,790
Indirect Revenues	157,150	161,875	201,823	176,184	86,543
Indirect Expenses	2,995,980	2,688,131	3,579,414	4,745,742	4,595,440
Losses Sustained	2,838,830	2,526,256	3,377,591	4,569,558	4,508,897

By direct revenue is meant chiefly the revenue derived from passenger and freight receipts, the earnings from commercial agencies maintained by the railway and from revenue realized from organs under direct supervision of the railway administration, And so direct expenses in the above table cover those items of expenses necessary to the operation of the railway, such as salaries of employees, the buying of rolling stock, fuel, and the maintenance of commercial agencies. By indirect revenue and expenses are meant the funds received from and expenses paid for the maintenance of auxiliary enterprises of the railway and the upkeep of cultural institutions like schools and libraries.

The following tables show the differences between these two items of revenues and expenses:

(In Gold Roubles)

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Total Revenues	37,631,718	48,691,249	55,716,565	60,552,908	64,874,892
Total Expenses	24,842,172	29,825,772	30,799,634	45,029,197	53,210,008
Total	12,789,546	18,865,477	24,916,931	15,523,711	11,664,884

The total profits in the above table do not represent the net gains of the Chinese Eastern Railway during the years under review. From those sums are to be subtracted sinking funds which are yearly set aside for the coming year and for emergency purposes.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Total Profits	12,789,546	21,865,477	24,986,731	15,524,709	11,774,884
Sinking Funds	1,520,076	2,902,559	2,276,276	5,736,072	6,965,918
Net Profits	11,266,470	18,962,918	22,710,455	9,788,637	4,808,966
Appropriations for the maintenance of Tupan office, schools and railway police & guards	3,853,140	3,288,922	3,617,273	3,455,617	4,245,941

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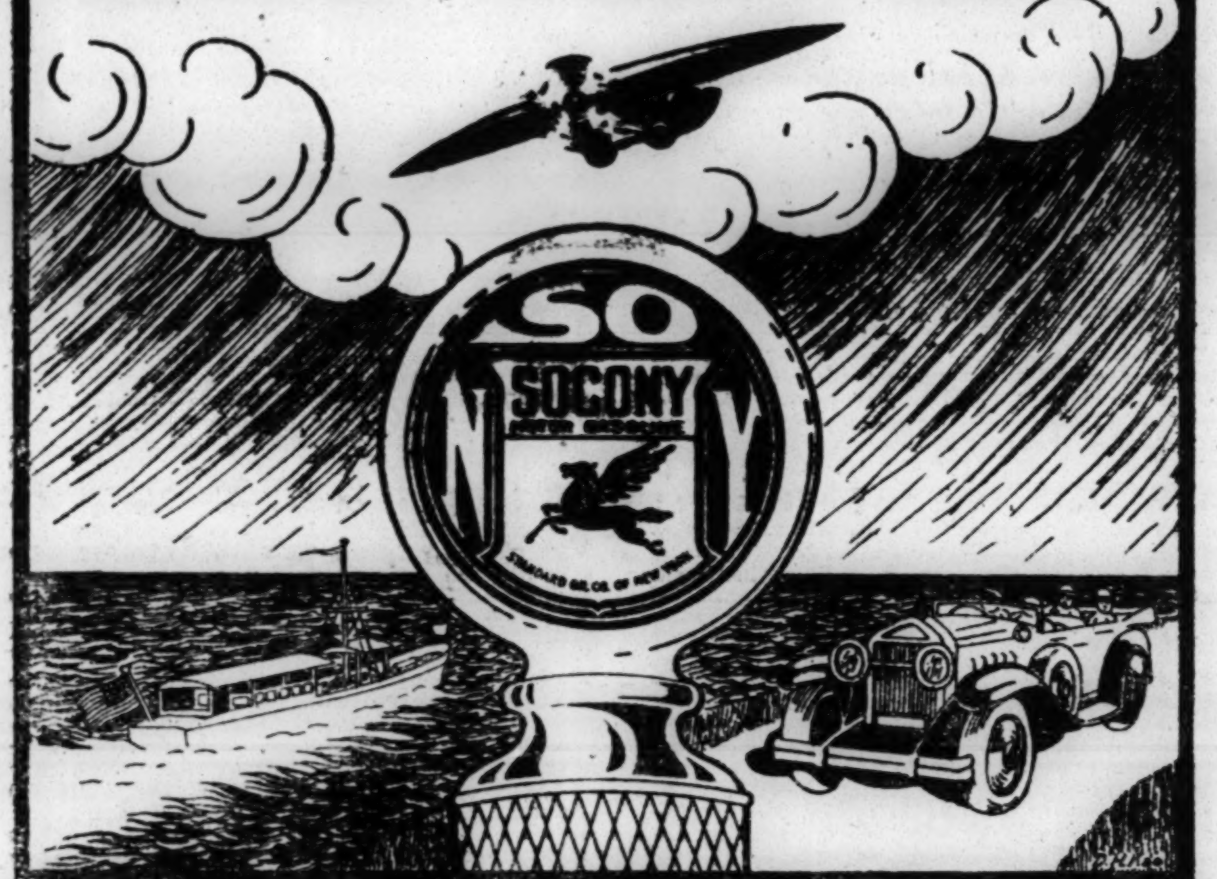

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The following two classified tables show the detailed accounts of revenues and expenses of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the years 1924 to 1928:

REVENUES

(In Gold Roubles)

Classified Items	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Freight and passenger receipts from ordinary trains	7,603,158	7,887,222	9,916,047	12,597,909	14,088,892
Freight and passenger receipts from express and slow-trains including military transport	27,232,036	34,290,416	39,923,488	44,812,526	46,589,328
Revenues from commercial department relating to railway transport	34,825,195	42,177,629	49,739,535	57,410,435	60,678,207
Other revenues not relating to railway transport	976,334	1,430,711	1,744,878	1,309,440	2,022,695
Sinking funds and revenues from savings and banking operations	1,074,377	4,479,840	2,172,445	figure unavailable	figure unavailable
Revenues from railway materials	158,542	figure unavailable	931,615	932,454	1,423,084
Revenues from other railway commercial enterprises	32,137	19,622	494,128	120,800	figure unavailable
Revenues from the transport of freight of auxiliary enterprises	105,980	421,521	502,078	514,599	644,372
Auxiliary enterprises	157,150	161,875	201,823	176,184	86,543
Totals of Revenues	72,164,909	90,868,836	105,526,037	117,874,347	125,53121,3

EXPENSES

(In Gold Roubles)

Classified Items	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Board of directors	1,550,002	981,994	1,396,555	7,247,578	10,901,254*
General administration	4,391,543	4,328,125	6,184,362	8,524,244	7,952,087
Workers' department	4,018,815	4,694,255	5,941,788	7,625,405	9,096,191
Locomotive and rolling stock department	2,474,991	2,516,893	2,899,446	3,405,550	3,927,553
Electricity department	430,199	460,443	521,749	578,471	603,816
Engineering department	7,033,201	7,280,963	8,778,900	10,546.547	11,807,783
Payment for use of other railways	No	65,735	No	No	No
Damages to railway assets	No	2,212,783	No	No	109,831
Miscellaneous expenses	1,576,476	1,128,556	1,077,707	1,888,664	3,432,881
Repairs for the railway	314,450	468,260	449,224	467,015	670,272
Losses of auxiliary enterprises	2,838,830	2,526,255	3,377,590	4,569	4,508
Sinking funds	1,520,076	2,902,559	2,276,276	5,736,072	6,965,918
Maintenance for Tupan office, schools, cultural institutions, police and railway guards	3,853,140	3,688,922	3,617,273	3,455,617	4,245,941
Total of expenses	30,061,714	33,255,763	36,479,868	49,579,732	59,117,935

In 1928, increases both in passenger and freight traffic of the Chinese Eastern Railway were recorded as well as a proportional increase of rolling stock. During the whole year the railway carried 5,147,214 passengers against 4,532,064 passengers of 1927, and the total volume of goods hauled on the entire line amounted to 5,448,558 tons against 4,898,885 tons of 1927. At the end of 1928 the rolling stock of the Railway included 509 locomotives, 714 passenger coaches and 11,625 freight wagons.

On the main line of the Railway, which includes the 934.72 kilometers of rail from Manchuli to Harbin, 549.96 kilometers from Harbin to Suifenho (Pogranichnaya), and 238.46 kilometers from Harbin to Kwanchengtsze near Changchun, are laid heavy rails of Type Ia for a distance of 317.51 kilometers, of Type IIIa for a distance of 415.41 kilometers, and of Type "Chinese Eastern Railway" for a distance of 993.59 kilometers. Altogether 600,000 sleepers are replaced by new ones.

Out of the 509 locomotives of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 83 locomotives are for passenger trains, the rest being for freight trains. There are three types of locomotives for freight trains, 8-wheeled and 12-wheeled. There are also 18 locomotives specially constructed for haulage of oil tank wagons. In 1928, however, only 147 locomotives out of the total of 509 were in actual operation, 114 being old or undergoing repairs, and 248 being reserved locomotives stored at the important railway centers. Out of the 714 passenger wagons 587 belong to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the rest being exchange cars from the Ussuri and the Siberian Railways. Out of the 11,623 freight wagons, 6,187 were in actual operation, 4,929 were in reserve and 507 were under repairs.

Marked increase was noticed in the number of passengers carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1928. The following table shows the totals of passengers carried by the Railway in the last five years:

1924	2,319,948
1925	1,558,949
1926	3,383,964
1927	4,532,064
1928	5,147,214

The Ussuri and the South Manchuria Railway play an important part in the export and import trade of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as there is no direct outlet to the sea in North Manchuria. A discouraging fact is that there is no Chinese controlled trade port in the entire Three Eastern Provinces with the exception of Yingkou and Newchwang at the mouth of the Liao River in the middle part of the South Manchuria Railway. The trade of Yingkou is also controlled by the South Manchuria Railway as the branch line of the Peiping-Mukden Railway is longer than that of the S. M. R. It is, therefore, interesting also to review the import and export trade done on the Ussuri and the South Manchuria Railways.

The Trans-Baikal, Amur, and Ussuri railways form a parallel system to the Chinese Eastern Railway completing the great Trans-Siberian trunkline and running from a station near Chita to Vladivostok through the Trans-Baikal, Amur and Maritime Provinces of Soviet Siberia. As these railways run through a territory snow-clad during most of the year, devoid of economic resources except mineral and timber, the exploitation of which is difficult, attention of Russia both under the Tsarist and the Soviet regime has been diverted chiefly to the Chinese Eastern Railway, passing through a rich territory in China. For this reason the Ussuri Railway was not built to haul heavy freight traffic as was intended of the Chinese Eastern Railway. But the branch line of the Ussuri Railway running from Suifenho or Pogranichnaya to Nikolsk and thence to Vladivostok was of better construction to transport all the freight carried by the Chinese Eastern Railway to the sea.

In recent years when Soviet Russia made an effort to develop the port of Vladivostok to its fullest extent so as to retain her hold on her trade in the Far East, the rolling stock of the Ussuri Railway, especially the branch line linking the C. E. R.. has been doubled, and freight rates have been greatly reduced. For some time there was a competition between the Ussuri and the South Manchuria Railways in accommodating freight traffic of North Manchuria, but soon the authorities of the two administrations reached an agreement whereby the export trade of the Chinese Eastern Railway is to be divided equally between the two railways. This agreement has never been really effective because of the fact that private export agents in Harbin and other centers, over whom the agreement has no binding force, may direct their cargoes to any railway as freight rates may warrant.

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* Editorial Note.—It was a common saying in Harbin in 1928 that the C.E.R. reserve fund of more than eight million gold roubles had been divided between the Soviet Government and Chang Tso-lin (who was then living).

The following are two tables showing exports and imports hauled by the Ussuri and the South Manchuria Railway between the years 1920 and 1928.

EXPORT HAULAGE

Year	Ussuri Railway (In metric tons)	South Manchuria Railway (In metric tons)
1920	122,800	896,000
1921	447,200	881,300
1922	629,000	891,300
1923	727,200	1,571,200
1924	771,500	1,181,000
1925	814,100	1,513,300
1926	1,208,000	1,319,200
1927	1,487,200	1,279,000
1928	1,503,300	1,182,900

IMPORT HAULAGE

Year	Ussuri Railiay (In metric tons)	South Manchuria Railway (In metric tons)
1920	16,400	237,500
1921	14,800	311,200
1922	21,300	353,800
1923	19,600	403,000
1924	31,100	401,300
1925	52,400	427,500
1926	77,500	436,800
1927	81,800	456,500
1928	94,000	622,700

It is worthy of note that in export trade the Ussuri Railway is making rapid strides to overtake the South Manchuria Railway. In 1920 the export haul totalled 122,800 tons against the 896,000 tons carried by the rival line, or seven times less. The years that followed witnessed rapid increases until 1927 when the entire annual haul of the Ussuri Railway even exceeded that of the South Manchuria Railway by from 20,000 to 30,000 tons. Last year the total of export freight was a record one, exceeding the S. M. R. haul by 50,000 tons. But in the import trade the Ussuri Railway has fallen far behind and prospects for overtaking the South Manchuria Railway are bad. The haul of import freight of the S. M. R. is from four to five times that of the Ussuri Railway. In 1928 the S. M. R. import haul was more than six times that of the Soviet Railway.

Postmaster and Magistrate at Harbin in Clash Over Postage

(By Special Correspondent)

Harbin, March 23—Considerable amusement is now being expressed over what at first was seemingly quite a serious incident between Postmaster Kao Yung-an of local sub-Post Office No. 5 and Magistrate Li Ko-yuan of Pingkiang Magistracy.

Magistrate Li recently sent an ordinary private letter over to the Post Office to be mailed by a body guard. Postmaster Kao is said to have told the body guard that the letter was over-weight and had to have additional postage. The body guard suggested that it might then be sent as printed matter whereupon Postmaster Kao declared that in this event there had been too much postage paid.

The body guard evidently misunderstood Kao's meaning—at any rate he returned to the Magistrate and reported that the Postmaster had opened the letter. The Magistrate thinking of nothing but the great quantity of face involved set out to redeem that which he had lost and immediately ordered the arrest of Postmaster Kao.

Within a few hours the matter had become too involved for either the Post Office or the Police to solve and Chang Tso-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang and the Ministry of Communications at Nanking were in turn invoked and at the same time a special committee headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and composed of many of the leading local gentry was formed in order to bring about a peaceful solution.

As the matter now stands, the Post Office authorities seem to have the upper hand. Magistrate Li is said to have realized that his high-handed action was illegal while the friends of Postmaster Kao have issued a circular manifesto demanding the punishment of Magistrate Li for violation of Postal Regulation XXXIX. Meanwhile sub-Post Office No. 5 is remaining closed.

In the United States Court for China

ELLA FELTUS,
Plaintiff,
v.
CORNELIUS A. FELTUS,
Defendants.

Cause No. 3262
Civil No. 1435
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 18, 1930.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 18th day of March, 1930, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of March, 1930, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendent cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of March, 1930, Ella Feltus, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 18th day of March, 1930 ;

NOW WHEREFORE it is this 18th day of March, 1930, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 5th day of April, 1930, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Men and Events

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, who has been spending two or three weeks in Peiping, has arrived back in Shanghai.

At the Sunday morning services at the Community Church on April 6 Mr. Luccock will preach on the Prophet Amos.

General Morris A. Cohen of the Nanking Government returned last week after a brief stay in Nanking on business.

We read that things are normal again in China. It seems rather a pity, just when the rest of the world is talking of peace.—*Humorist.*

Paul C. Bennett, representative of Simson and Frey, Inc. of New York arrived during the week on the *President Van Buren* accompanied by Mrs. Bennett.

Rear-Admiral Craven who left some time ago on the U. S. S. *Luzon*, is now at Ichang. Mrs. Craven and their daughter left on April 2 for a trip to Peiping.

Justice and Mrs. Feetham left on April 1 by s. s. *Trier* on a short visit to Hongkong and Canton, accompanied by A. H MacIntosh, Justice Feetham's private secretary.

Wu Shih-yung, formerly chief secretary to the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Finance, has been appointed acting superintendent of the Shanghai Customs.

A United Press dispatch from San Rafael, California on April 1 reported that Capt. Robert Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Co. was seriously ill from an attack of acute bronchitis.

C. V. Starr, president of the American Asiatic Underwriters, was among the passengers arriving on the *Empress of Russia* last week. Mr. Starr has been away from Shanghai five months.

A tiffin meeting of the American University Club was scheduled for April 4 when the speaker of the day was to have been Lee Meriwether, well-known St Louis attorney and world traveller.

Paul Wright, special correspondent for *The Chicago Daily News*, who has been in Harbin for several months covering the Sino-Russian situation, departed, with Mrs. Wright, for Moscow on March 29.

Van Lear Black, millionaire newspaper owner who is flying around the world in his giant monoplane *Maryland Free State* and who arrived in Shanghai on March 24, departed for Seoul on March 31.

Councillor of Legation Krebs, who for many years held the position of first Chinese secretary of the German Legation at Peiping and noted sinologue and linguist died in Berlin on April 1 at the age of 63.

Of the 5,591 staff members serving in various Central Government organs in Nanking, 172, about three percent, are women. Only 87 of these are political officials the rest being administrative staff members,

The Hidustani Seva Dal, an instution whose object is to train and organize the people of India for national service, is distributing copies of its constitution in Shanghai. It is published at Hubli, Karnatak.

The party of 18 German industrialists who are on a tour of China arrived in Canton on March 31 and were welcomed by the local authorities and business men. They are spending several days there, proceeding northward.

Prof. Esson M. Gale, chairman of the Oriental languages department at the University of California, and Mrs. Gale received at their home in Berkley on March 2 in honor of Henry Chang, Consul-General for China, San Francisco.

The second annual general meeting of the foreign Y. M. C. A. was held last week. Reports on the work for the past year were heard and plans for progress were discussed. The meeting was in the form of a banquet.

The Chiaotungpu has ordered the Post Office to increase postal charges for mail matter to be sent to foreign countries because of the unfavorable exchange, according to a dispatch from Nanking to the *Eastern Times.*

It is reported that a deal has been completed for the sale of the building and site of the former Chinese-American Bank of Commerce at No. 11A Nanking Road, but neither the purchase price or new owners has been made public.

Kanzo Uchimura, veteran preacher in the Japanese Christian world, died in Tokyo on March 28 of heart trouble at the age of 69. He was noted for his drastic attitude against the Russo-Japanese War and his non-Church movement.

The Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has begun the monthly publication of an *Export Inspection Bulletin*, giving statistics of China's leading export articles.

Thirty five five-tael tins of opium and 25 ounces of cocaine worth G. $11,000 were seized aboard the Dollar liner *President Pierce* on arrival at Honolulu from the Far East on March 27 and Samuel Courtwright, the ship's storekeeper was placed under arrest.

Fuad Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affaires in China, will entertain Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications and a number of other Chinese officials to dinner at the Majestic Hotel on April 6.

One of the Harbin newspapers with Soviet leanings in a recent critical comment on an article that had appeared in *The Review* declared, "We cannot expect impartiality from *The China Weekly Review*, because the editor of that paper is a greater royalist than the king himself."

Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark, accompanied by the Danish Minister to China arrived in Peiping on March 27 by special train via the Peping-Liaoning Railway. The Prince planned to stay several days in sight-seeing and around Peiping before going to Tientsin to join the rest of his party aboard the *Fionia.*

Mrs. Isaac Newell, who has been visiting in Shanghai for several days, departed on Wednesday of this week for Dairen and Mukden and after a few days there will proceed to Tientsin and Peiping. Mrs. Newell is the wife of Col. Newell, former commander of the U. S. Fifteenth infantry, stationed at Tientsin.

Dr. Joseph Rock, director of the National Geographic Society's expedition to Southwest China and Thibet, reports that he has discovered a mountain in the Himalayas higher than Mt. Everest, which has heretofore been considered the highest point in the world, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from New York.

The National Committee for Opium Suppression last week issued a circular requesting municipal and provincial authorities to pay special attention to the smuggling of opium by foreigners. They suggested that smugglers be photographed and their means of smuggling noted so as to furnish China with good proof in presenting such cases before the League.

Samuel Sokobin, American Consul at Foochow, was brought to Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, March 2, aboard the U. S. Destroyer Tracey and immediately taken to the Country Hospital, suffering from a serious attack of pleurisy. Mrs. Sokobin is scheduled to arrive here shortly on another steamer. John Muccio, Consul at Hongkong has been transferred to Foochow to serve until Mr. Sokobin's recovery.

In Manhattan Ong You, 60, leader of the Hip Sing Tong, was haled into court, charged with issuing tickets for a policy game (lottery.) The court interpreter was asked to read one of these. Read he: "The dragon will walk the eternal paths of glory and the lion shall be exercised. Would that our ancestors bring on us only fair skies with shining suns." Ong You, purveyor of Chinese New Year's cards, was discharged.—*Time Magazine.*

Shanghai Municipal Council Issues Annual Report

The Shanghai Municipal Council has issued its Report for the year ending December 31, 1929, or rather the first part of it, the more important part (No. 2) covering the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the coming year having still to appear.

The Report is in the usual form, covering more than 300 pages, each deparment head giving a summary of the work of his department during the year. Probably the most interesting paragraph in the whole report is the following by the Commissioner of Police:

"The high percentage of persons arrested in criminal cases who are traced as having had previous convictions, indicates one of the causes of the serious state of criminality of the Settlement. The lack of power to free the city of persons who do not belong to it and who make crime a profession, by orders to remove themselves from the city adds very considerably to the difficulties of the Police in dealing with crime. The argument that such orders are tantamount to orders of deportation is unsound. Other Eastern cities are protected by special City Police Acts which empower the removal of members of gangs, associated for the purpose of committing crime. Without such powers the police of a large prosperous city in a country which is in an unsettled and low economic condition, are bound to be faced with an ever increasing criminal population."

United States Trade with the Far East for 1929

Reviewing the trade of the Far East for 1929 in *Commerce Reports*, Janet H. Nunn of the Far Eastern section of the Division of Regional Information of the U. S. Department of Commerce, states that the exports from the United States to the Far East totaled $16,468,000, a loss of $4,309,000, compared with shipments in 1928, valued at $820,957,000. The total figure for 1929, however, exceeded by 10 per cent the average exports to the Orient for the five years, 1924 to 1928, inclusive. The volume of imports was heavy, attaining record breaking proportions in raw silk and crude rubber. While price declines in a few commodities tended to reduce the total value considerably, imports from the Orient rose 9 per cent, from $1,180,507,000 to $1,300,710,000.

The most significant fact in the expansio of imnports from the Far East, which occurred despite fluctuating prices, was a gain of approximately 15 per cent in the value of raw silk and 11 per cent in rubber purchases. A weakness in the American hide market, and the high price of goatskins, affected imports of these commodities adversely. A considerable decline in purchases of furs from China was attributable to the enormous slaughter of animals in previous years. Philippine products were active. There was an increased demand for coconut products, while hemp registered a gain of 44 per cent and sugar 60 per cent notwithstanding price declines. Readjustments also were evident in the relative importance of the classes of commodities entering into the trade. An increase of 10 per cent in sales of machinery and vehicles raised this group to first place in exports and textiles ranked second. Sales of non-metallic minerals, including petroleum, were well maintained, while vegetable food products showed an increase of approximately 29 per cent. On the import side, because of the general activity of American industries requiring raw materials obtained largely from the Orient, textile materials advanced nearly 10 per cent. Nonfood vegetable products also showed an increase of 13 per cent, while only slight decreases were incurred in the other groups.

The expansion of trade in Southeastern Asia, frequently considered of minor commercial importance, is further emphasized by the fact in 1924 six countries—Japan, China, India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines—absorbed nearly 95 per cent of the United States merchandise shipped to the far eastern area. By 1929 the enhanced purchasing power of the rubber-producing countries had reduced this share to 90 per cent. In marked contrast with a loss of 10 per cent in exports to Japan and 6 per cent to China was a total gain of $35,000,000 in exports to the remaining seven important countries of the Far East, of which each recorded an increase.

Some Facts and Figures on the Money Situation in Manchuria

A correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* writing from Harbin gives some interesting facts and figures on the circulation of bank notes issued by the local banks of Harbin as provided for by the authorities and bearing their chop. The number of such notes is now $37,000,000. The banks do not think this amount sufficient and following a meeting they demanded that this be increased to $120,000,000. Although believing that there was a distinct shortage in $1 notes, the correspondent was unable to see why such an enormous increase was demanded.

The demand of the bankers was sent to Mukden where it is being ignored by the higher Manchurian authorities on the ground that a larger note issue would increase speculation and give undesirably large credits to firms.

The correspondent also states that large quantities of silver dollars are now being minted in Mukden and Kirin and soon there will be a considerable number in circulation around Harbin. Some $20,000,000 will be circulated in Manchuria.

Though the Harbin dollar is now at less than a 20 percent discount with the Shanghai dollar and is improving daily, the Chinese Telegraph Administration is charging an additional 40 percent on the basic word rate and thereby reaping a handsome profit on the exchange if they have to remit money, the correspondent states. The Post Office there is only giving 80 cents worth of stamps for a local dollar note so that it is cheaper to send to Tientsin and buy stamps at their face value than to buy them locally. The price of flour has fallen off from 10 to 15 cents a pood, due to an improvement of the local yuan, and another decrease is expected as there is an absence of demand for export.

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Who's Who in China

Sze Liang-zai, proprietor of the *Shun Pao Daily News*, Shanghai; born in Nanking, in 1879, received the degree of B. A. by Imperial Examination when he was 20 years of age; at 25 he gave up scholastic endeavors and studied sericulture at the Chekiang Sericulture College and was graduated from it soon afterwards; he then started the Women's Sericulture School in Shanghai, being the first person to start a school of the kind in the province; held several political positions between 1910 and 1915 including the post of director of the Salt Administration Bureau of Soochow and Shanghai Circuits, that of director of the Shanghai Loan Administration Bureau and also director of Customs Revenue Administration of the Shanghai Circuit during both the Tsing and Republican regimes; he became the publisher of the *Shun Pao* in 1914 when the paper was still in a precarious stage in view of its finance and circulation, but under his able administration, the paper has grown to be one of the most influential newspapers in the country with a daily circulation of 150,000 copies; he is one of the most prominent persons among the local gentry of Shanghai in educational, social and philanthropical endeavours being the director of a number of universities, hospitals and philanthropical societies; he is also one of the most successful business promoters in Shanghai being financially interested in several banks, drug stores, cotton yarn factories and book stores; address: 9 Hardoon Road, Shanghai.

Sze Liang-zai
史量才
(Shih Liang-tsai)

Dr. J. Heng Liu
劉瑞恆
(Liu Shu-heng)

Dr. J. Heng Liu, medical director; born at Tientsin in 1891; attended Peiyang U. at Tientsin 1905-06; entered Harvard U. from which he received a B. Sc. degree in 1909 and an M. D. in 1915; was surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital at Shanghai and associate in surgery at Harvard Medical School of China 1915-18; associate professor of surgery at Peiping Union Medical College Hospital 1924-29; vice-director of the Peiping Union Medical College 1928 to the present; president of the National Medical Association of China from 1926 to 1928; address: Ministry of Health, Nanking.

Joonvin T. Chwang, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones; born at Ningpo in Oct. 1901; was graduated from Nanyang U. 1920 with a degree of B. Sc. in electrical engineering; radio engineer of Ecole Superieure d'Electricite de Paris in 1922 with practical work done at various radio stations in France; travelled in 14 countries of Europe studying radio and electrical work; joined the Ministry of Commnunications of the Peiping Government in 1925; went to Canton in 1926 as professor at the military academy and joined the Ministry of Communications when Sun Fo was appointed the first time as Minister of this Board; appointed Director-General of the Radio Department at Hankow in 1927; superintendent of Customs at Wenchow in 1927; Managing Director of the Cigarettes Tax Bureau for Chekiang during the first part of 1928 and in August of that year was appointed Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones in the Ministry of Communications which post he still retains; address; Ministry of Communications, Nanking.

Joonvin T. Chwang
莊智煥
(Chwang Chih-huan)

Sophia Chen Zen, college professor; born at Changchow, Kiangsu; after completing her preliminary training in China she went to the U. S. entering Vassar College from which school she received her A. B. degree; received a M. A. degree from the University of Chicago; professor of western history at the Government University at Peiping 1920-21; professor of western history at Southeastern University (now Central U.) at Nanking 1923-24; Chinese delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu 1927 and at Kyoto 1929; adviser to the Palace Museum at Peiping 1927-29; director of the Western Returned Students Club at Peiping 1928-30; part-time professor of history at Government University, Peiping 1929 to the present; member of Phi Beta Kappa, honarary scholastic fraternity; author of "History in Western Countries" a Chinese work in two volumes, "Little Raindrop" a book of short stories in Chinese as will as about one hundred pieces of minor works mostly in Chinese; now has under preparation a book to be entitled "Symposium on Chinese Culture" to be edited for the use of the 1931 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations; address: China Foundation, 22 Nanchang Chieh, Peiping.

Sophia Chen Zen (Mrs. H. C. Zen)
陳衡哲女士
(Chen Heng-tse)

NEW CHINESE COURTS REPLACE OLD PROVISIONAL COURT

(Continued from page 210)

The following is a list of the new officials of the Courts as given by the official *Kuo Min* news agency:

Second Branch Kiangsu Provincial High Court—Hsu Wei-chen, president. Civil division: Hu Yi-ko (Dr Wenfu Yiko Hu, presiding judge; Han Chu-shih and Yeh Tsai-tan, judges; Yang Yi, reserve judge. Criminal division: Sung Yuan, presiding judge; Tu Fu-yao and Yeh Tsai-tao, judges; Kao Chun-hsiang, reserve judge; Wang Chen-nan, chief procurator; Kuo Huai-pu, reserve procurator; Chang Ta-chun, chief clerk.

District Court of the Special Shanghai District—Yang Shao-hsiung, president. Civil division: Ying Sze, presiding judge; Hsu Wen-yun and Ko Chi-tan, judges; Ho Chi, Li Mo, Pang Shu-yun and Chen Shang-fong, reserve judges. Criminal division: First division—Chow Han, president judge; Wu Ting-chi and Feng Shih-teh, judges; Lo Jen-chi, Hsiung Fei, Tso Teh-tao, reserve judges. Second division—Hsu Chia-shu, presiding judge; Sung Yuan and Chow Tai-jen, judges; Loh Chung-tai and Shen Su-muh, reserve judges; Chow Hsien-chia, chief procurator; Kuo Wei, reserve procurator; Shen Cheng-kao, chief clerk; Hsia Fu-tse, warden of the prison.

During the ceremonies at the installation of the new officers the uniforms of the Shanghai Municipal Police, which had been so familiar around the premises for years, were conspicuous by their absence and in their places were seen the usual uniforms of the police in Chinese territory. Only two foreigners, aside from the municipal advocate (formerly police prosecutor), will be connected with the new court. These will be chief inspector W. Whiting, who has been connected with the old courts for years, and inspector N. White, who will be his assistant.

During the past week or so several foreign lawyers have been granted permission to practice in the new court on application to the proper authorities, among these being F.J. Schuhl, W.S Fleming, N.F. Allman and R.T. Bryan. Several others, it is understood, have signified their intention to apply for permission to practice before the bar of the new court.

According to a *Kuo Wen* news agency report on March 31 T. Takada, Japanese Consul and assessor in the old court, sent a letter to president Hsu Wei-chin of the old Provisional Court, expressing his thanks for the assistance rendered him by the president and the Chinese judges during the tenure of his office and expressing the hope that China's judicial system may improve rapidly.

Might Try This on Shanghai "Paper" Hunters

A report in a recent issue of the London *Sunday Express* stated that Henry Nation, a West Somerset farmer, had not only succedeed in preventing the Taunton Vale Foxhounds Association from riding across his farm but had forced the fox-hunting organization to make him an official apology for riding on his farm without permission and in violation of his orders. The report stated that Mr. Nation had issued orders that there was to be no more fox-hunting on his farm, but that the Taunton Vale organization had violated his instructions. A long dispute ensued ending in the farmer's threat of a legal action. This immediately forced a settlement and an apology and an undertaking not to repeat the offense.

Owing to a somewhat similar situation where foreign residents of the International Settlement and French Concession, who belong to a "Paper-Hunt" persist in riding across the lands of Chinese farmers in violation of their instructions, it has been suggested that Chinese landowners might adopt similar methods and threaten legal action in the Shanghai foreign courts, or even in the Chinese Court. The Chinese authorities as well as the local farmers have repeatedly protested against the paperhunts, but without success.

H. and S. Hotels Show Big Profit

The report of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels for the year ending December 31 shows that the profit on working account amounted to $1,358,969.-16 while the balance at credit of profit and loss account is $791,293,43, which includes $175,510,47 brought forward from the previous year and $389,165,23 profit on the sale of the Majestic Hotel.

It was decided that a dividend of 50 cents a share on 796,357 shares should be paid. The directors recommend that $1,000,000 at credit of construction and development reserve be placed to a reserve for depreciation.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Banking In America

The A B C of the Federal Reserve System—why the Federal Reserve System was called into being, the main features of its organization, and how it works; by Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Ph. D., LL. D. 216 pages with index and appendix and a preface by Benjamin Strong, LL.D.; Princeton University Press 1929, eighth edition—revised. Virginia Cowper Book Store, Mex.$5.50.

Coming as it does at a time when China is in the throes of a money panic and all eyes are turned to men of the financial and banking world to help the situation out of the quagmire and following close upon the report of the author on financial and currency conditions in China following his year's investigation, this book is of general interest to most readers in China.

As the author notes, the book is written in an attempt to set forth in non-technical language the chief reasons why the Federal Reserve System was called into being, the main features of its organization and how it works; and to these ends he succeeds remarkably well in putting his subject before the layman. Before the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 there were some 30,000 banking establishments in the United States, the author points out, and, although not woven into a close union, the system had its merits. It was reasonably safe, yielded good profits, it was adaptable to the local needs of widely varying communities and develped the check and clearing system to a degree of perfection found in few other countries. However, along with these meritorious features it contained a number of serious defects, which can be grouped as follows: 1. Decentralization. 2. Inelasticity of credit. 3. Cumbersome exchange and transfer system. 4. Defective organization as regards relationship with the Federal Treasury.

In chapters II, III, IV and V the author takes up each one of these defects and elaborates on it effectively in the shortest possible space. He arrives at the conclusion that the three most serious phases of banking decentralization are: the absence of a responsible national conservator of the money market like the Bank of France or the Bank of England, scattered bank reserve and immobile bank reserves.

The evils resulting from inelasticity of credit, coupled with those of decentralization of reserves, the author holds, were: frequent and wide fluctuations in the interest rates on call and short-time loans, for which the American money markets were notorious, the alteration of periods of excessive speculation stimulated by redundancy of currency of credit with periods of stringency and liquidation brought on by scarcity. As a result business men and farmers paid the price of higher interest rates and banks were compelled to keep large reserves and tie up excessive amounts of commercial deposits in capital investments. There was, therefore, a burden of financial anxiety and frequent panics.

In elaborating on the defective exchange and transfer system, Dr. Kemmerer points out that the system of clearances was a great expense in keeping millions of dollars in transit all the time in the form of checks and drafts. At the same time, due to the seasonal need for money in various parts of the country, there was a superfluous transportation of actual cash from one part to another going on throughout the year, which was another added expense. On the other hand the foreign trade of the United States had to be financed largely through London, which gave rise to two major difficulties: 1. to an additional foreign exchange operation; and 2. the fact that invoices, bills of lading and other documents passed through foreign banks gave foreign competitors "inside" information concerning America's foreign business—information that was often used to advantage.

Regarding the last fault of the system—the defective banking machinery for the Federal Government—the author declares that in the first place it led to the continual hoarding in treasury vaults of large sums of money involving substantial administrative expenses and heavy loss of interest and in the second place at certain seasons of the year the Government's receipts greatly exceeded its disbursements (for instance when tax payments were heaviest) while at other seasons (as when interest on public debts was being paid) the disbursements exceeded the receipts,

In chapters VI, VII, VIII and IX, Dr. Kemmerer takes up each of these four evils and shows how the Federal Reserve System has remedied it. After going into a detailed description of the plan of organization of the 12 federal reserve districts, he shows how from a decentralized system one has been built up where the reserves of the nation are mobilized, the inter-district and intra-district mobility of reserve money increased, a broader discount market for commercial paper created and in general the compactness of the entire banking system furthered.

He declares in chapter VII that both bank-note currency and deposit or check currency are more elastic than under the old system both in the direction of expansion in times of increasing currency demand and in the direction of the contraction of deposit currency as soon as the need for it falls off. This latter is brought about by the pressure of high discount rates, to which the pressure of the graduated tax is added. This double pressure encourages borrowers to pay off their loans. This fact, and the increasing restrictions which federal reserve banks place upon rediscounts as money market conditions become easier, tend to contract the circulation of deposit currency and restore the reserves to a normal condition. Thus a great public responsibility rests upon the federal reserve authorities to conserve the banking strength of the country in times of easy money so that it can be called upon in times of emergency.

In chapter VIII the author goes into a detailed consideration of how the federal reserve system is meeting the difficulties of the old banking regime as regards domestic and foreign exchange. This is too involved for even a short summary here, but is highly interesting reading as well as instructive and well worth the time of any reader interested in the subject of exchange.

In his last chapter Dr. Kemmerer goes into the Federal Reserve System and its relations to the Federal Treasury. Again this chaper is too compact to lend itself to concentrating into a few words. Inasmuch as mention is made in Dr. Kemmerer's report on China of a similar system for China it is well worth reading. It may be noted also that this system has been largely adopted by other countries than America. The author quotes from the report of 1918 of the Secretary of the Treasury a paragraph which may well be added here as it sums up the general tenor of the book quite well: "Much of the great work has been done by the federal reserve banks. The Federal Reserve System has been of incalculable value during this period of war financing on the most extensive scale ever undertaken by any nation in the history of the world. It would have been impossible to carry through these unprecedented financial operations under the old banking system. Great credit is due to the federal reserve banks for their broad grasp of the situation and their intelligent, comprehensive cooperation."

H. L. F.

Shanghai, March 31, 1930

Prostitution in the Settlement

In reply to a letter received from the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, on the subject of prostitution in the Settlement, the Shanghai Municipal Council secretariat states that since this is an offense in the Settlement there is no registration of this class. The letter from the Chinese Ratepayers' Association reads:

"We beg to ask you that as we are going to compile statistics regarding the ball rooms as well as the prostitutes in the Settlement, will you please inform us whether you have on hand any such materials as the number of tickets sold monthly by ball rooms, the number of prostitutes in all different classes, together with their ages, etc. If so, will you be kind enough to mail us the same at your earliest convenience, so that we can use them for reference?

Hoping that this will meet with your kind approval' and your kindness in rendering us this valuable service will be highly appreciated."

The reply to this letter follows: "I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7, requesting certain particulars regarding ball rooms and prostitution in the Settlement.

"In reply, I have to observe that since brothels are prohibited in the Settlement and street soliciting is an offence, the Council does not undertake the registration of prostitutes. Whilst public ball rooms are licensed, in order to ensure their orderly conduct, the matter of the sale of dance tickets to patrons is not one which comes within the scope of official surveillance. I am, therefore, unable to furnish you with particulars as to the number of such tickets sold."

Bandits Capture Three More C. I. M. Missionaries

Following close on the capture and what is believed to have been the subsequent murder of three Finnish women missionaries of the China Inland Mission last February at Kian, Kiangsi, it is now reported that three more members of the mission stationed at Yuanchow in the western part of the province have been taken captive by brigands. Three others in the city at the time escaped. Those captured were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, British, and Miss N. E. Gemmell, American. Those who escaped were R. H. Glazier, American and his wife, a Canadian, and Miss G. Rugg, British.

A message from Changsha to the China Inland Mission stated that the city of Yuanchow was blockaded by the same gang of brigands responsible for the capture and probable murder of Misses A. A. Hadengren, E. E. Ingman and E. Cajander on February 3. A message from Sinyu, a small town near Yuanchow, states that the bandits entered the town and carried off the three missionaries. It did not give details of the direction in which the bandits fled. Mr. and Mrs. Porteous have been in China since 1904 and Miss Gemmell arrived here in 1919.

It is announced that on the instructions from Finnish Charge d'Affaires K. G. Wahamaki, E. Kari, Finnish Vice-Consul at Shanghai is ordered to leave for Kiangsi to try and find the whereabouts of the three Finnish women missionaries mentioned above although little hope is held out that they are still living.

A dispatch to the *Shun Pao* on March 30 from Nanking stated that the Kweichow Provincial Government had notified the Central Government authorities that the Rev. B. S. Pike, who was reported last fall to have been killed by bandits, had been released from the hands of the gang that was holding him.

The matter was referred to the China Inland Mission which Mr. Pike was associated with, by a representative of the *North-China Daily News*, who was informed that it was not believed that the report was true. The informant said that he believed that had the report been true the mission would have received word by radio from Chungking.

"We have a missionary stationed near the place where Mr. Pike was kidnapped and he has been there for several weeks but he has not been able to find any trace of Mr. Pike," the Mission spokesman said. "Mrs. Pike is in Kueichow and she has given up all hope of her husband's safety."

A *Rengo* dispatch from Washington on March 24 states that the action of American missionaries in Kanchow in remaining at their posts, despite reports of danger from Chinese bandits, is regarded by the State Department as fully justified. The Department hopes, however, that the missionaries will withdraw until peace is restored.

Further details of the outrages against the missionaries and townspeople of Yuanchow were received in Shanghai on April 1. A *North-China Daily News* report stated that the city was completely looted by the bandits on March 27 after which they moved away from the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Glazier and Miss G. Rugg, who were usually stationed in the city, escaped by not being in the city, having been at an outstation conducting a Bible mission.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping stated that communists seized the city on March 23 and held it for three days, evacuating the town only after it had been hopelessly pillaged. The city magistrate was boiled in oil while other prominent citizens, including the principal of the leading high school and the senior pastor of the China Inland Mission, were murdered in cold blood and with much brutality while many shop keepers and other inhabitants were tortured and forced to contribute $60,000 to the reds.

Nanchang, the provincial capital, the report states, has only had 1,000 Government troops to protect it and half of these are now being distributed along the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway. As the city is likely to be captured at any time all missionary families are evacuating.

A report in the Shanghai *Times* on April 3 stated that Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell are being held for $20,000 ransom. The report further stated that Mr. and Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg are thought to be hiding in Yuanchow or vicinity and are being sheltered by friendly Chinese. Local missionary circles are feeling considerable alarm over the probable fate of all six persons.

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Government Takes Determined Step to Slough Off Cable Monopoly

The most determined step yet taken by the Nanking Government to slough off the cable monopoly held by the three foreign cable companies in China and at the same time get control of the offices and stations on Chinese soil was mentioned in an *Evening News* radio dispatch from Nanking on March 31. The action was taken at a meeting between officials of the Government, headed by Chun Tze-hoo of the Ministry of Communications, and representatives of the Great Northern Telegraph Company Danish on March 28, the dispatch says.

Officials of the cable concern are quoted as saying after the meeting that "it would require a great deal of consideration before they could think of meeting the Government's demands." The Chinese representatives, however, refused to concede to any of the company's requests and they avowed that the cotracts were unfair and unequal, the dispatch continues. They persisted in their stand for complete abolition of the existing contracts by the end of the year at latest. The Government insists that four terms of the existing contract are intrusions on Chinese sovereignty and that they will not be permitted to continue.

The two other large cable companies—the Great Eastern Telegraph Company and the Pacific Cable Company—are also marked down for the same fate, it is said.

In reporting the first meeting between Chwang Chihuan, director of the telegraph department of the Ministry of Communications, and Capt. J.J. Bahnson, representative of thn Great Northern Telegraph Company, the *Kuo Min* news agency says that director Chwang, in his opening speech, declared thai since the existing conditions of the telegraph administration as well as the general political and economic conditions of the country were altogether different from what they were when the contracts were originally signed, the time had arrived for a revision of all the cable contracts. He trusted that in view of the intimate relations existing between the company and the National Government, the company would extend every possible assistance to make the negotiations a success. Capt. Bahnson expressed his eagernes that a complete and satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on March 25—the day before the first meeting—declared that the following points were on the agenda to be discussed:

1. The landing of the cables of the company at Woosung; 2. the laying of submarine cables between Amoy and Kulangsu; 3. the monopoly rights and other exclusive privileges granted to the company under the existing contract; and 4. the question of uniform rates for all messages transmitted between China and Russia.

Interviewed by a *Reuter* representative at Nanking a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications declared that in the coming conference with the three cable companies the Chinese representatives would discuss with the cable companies' delegates the conclusion, if possible, of new contracts.

"These discussions are not being held for the revision of the old cable contracts with the Chinese Government," the spokesman said. "The companies' contracts with the Government are to expire at the end of the present year and on their expiration all rights and privileges granted in those contracts will automatically terminate. The coming cable conference will be limited to the discussion of new contracts.

"It is the wish of the cable companies that the old contracts shall be used as a basis for discussion in the coming conferences. As the delegates of the Ministry and the Great Northern Telegraph Company could not reach an agreement at their first meeting on this vital point, the representative of the cable company has communicated with his head office for instructions. No date has been fixed for the next meeting between the delegates of the National Government and those of the Great Northern Telegraph Company."

Inquiry Committee to Study Hongkong Currency

The Government at Hongkong has appointed a committee of enquiry to studythe Colony's currency. Among the committee's terms of reference are the following: (1).—Is the present currency the most advantageous for purposes of trade in the Colony? (2).—In what respects is the present currency situation unsatisfactory; (3).—How can the situation be remedied?; (4).—Is it desirable, in the interests of the Colony, that the value of the dollar be stabilized, and can effective steps be taken to that end?.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, March 27—The Ministry of Communications accepts a proposal from the Ministry of Posts of the German Government to inaugurate a wireless telephone service between Germany and China.—To check the rise of price in rice the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Special Municipality at Shanghai issues a proclamation fixing the price at $20 a picul.—Office of the Peiping-Hankow Railway in Peiping transferred to Hankow by a ministerial order of the Ministry of Railways. Mo Teh-hui declares in a press interview at Harbin that the scope of the Moscow conference will be limited to the settlement of the C.E.R. dispute.

Friday, March 28—The Legislative Yuan is instructed to formulate a law governing the censorship of motion picture films before their exhibition in China.—Yen Hsi-shan formally assumes title of Commander-in-Chief of the Military, Naval and Air Forces at Taiyuan.—The elucidation of the Sino-Polish Treaty of Commerce and Amity is completed.—The agreement for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin before the Belgian Parliament for ratification.—The first meeting of the full board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway with all Chinese and Soviet directors present is held.

Saturday, March 29—Mr. Shigemitsu informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the completion of the reconstruction of Tokyo and expresses gratitude of his government for the sympathy and concrete assistance given Japan by China during the great earthquake of 1923.—Two military bombing planes make an observation of the military situation in the entire region of Hsuchow along the Lung-Hai Railway.—The Provincial Reconstruction Department at Changsha orders immediate survey of the four main provincial waterways of Hunan so that conservancy measures can be started as soon as possible.

Sunday, March 30—The drafting of the Land Law and the Law Governing District Autonomy completed.—Gen. Han Fu-chu appointed bandit-suppression commander for the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan.—A survey of the Ministry of Interior reveals that the province of Chekiang leads the entire country in point of efficiency in district administration.—The Fifth Branch Party Headquarters at Shanghai in a public manifesto oppose the cruising up the Yangtze River of the Japanese destroyer flotilla.—Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Ningpo on his southern trip.

Monday, March 31—The Ministry of War announces plans to construct aviation fields in important centers to provide landing fields for Government planes.—Pending composition of a National Anthem the Kuomintang Party song will serve in its stead.—The State Council approves the program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining for prospecting the gold mine deposits in the Northeastern provinces.—A clash is reported near the Honan-Shensi border between Government and rebel forces.—The communications department attached to Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters is instructed to construct a light railway to connect Suchow, in northern Anhwei, with Siangchen, in eastern Honan.

Tuesday, April 1.—A new headquarters for the commander of the Northeastern Air Forces established at Shenyang with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang as commander.—The Italian Minister goes to Nanking to open negotiations for the disposal of the returned Italian Boxer Indemnity Fund.—It is reported that the Japanese authorities are refusing to allow Chinese travellers into Japan.—Chiang Kai-shek in Hangchow.—Military intelligence reports state that the Shantung Provisional forces are steadily falling back on Tsinan in the face of the invading Shansi units.

Wednesday, April 2.—The Ministry of Communications is planning the construction of 10 radio transmitting stations at important centers in Inner and Outer Mongolia and Thibet.—Chiang Hsueh-liang completes military preparations to deal with the rebellious Shansi units.—Fifty-four cases containing airplanes which were ordered from Germany by Feng Yu-hsiang and which are arriving from Manila shortly will be confiscated at Shanghai by the Nanking Government.—The National Famine Relief Committee submits a petition to the State Council recommending the collection of a Famine Relief Surtax of 10 percent on Customs duties.

"ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

KIAO-TSI RAILAWY

(Tsinan-Tsingtao Line)

From Tsingtao, "the Garden City of Asia", on the Pacific coast, one can travel across the province of Shantung to Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland, in less than twelve hours. There are three trains operating every twenty-four hours and first class service, including dining cars, sleeping cars and parlor cars, enable you to made the trip in perfect comfort.

The route takes you through the heart of Shantung, through landscapes of ever-changing patterns of interest: plains and valleys and picturesque mountain country. You see the thriving trade centers such as Chang-tien, Wei-hsien, Chou-tsien, Kiao-chou and other towns along the route. Chairs and wheelbarrows and carriages await you at every station, where if you choose, you may drop off for a few hours and roam through the interesting streets and in the ancient temples that every town along this route boasts. You travel through one of the richest silk producing centers in China and you see yards and yards of other fabrics, crepes, satins, pongees, tussur yarn, and glass, leather goods, wool and cotton, all in barter. Connections may be made at Tsinanfu, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Nanking and Shanghai, or for Tientsin and Peiping.

For information concerning rates, schedules, special accommodations, etc., apply at any Tourist Agency or communicate direct with

THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

(Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway)

Head Office

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 4

Big Profit from Dog Racing, but "Best Times" Have Passed

The Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd., held its annual meeting, April 2, when it was announced that a profit of $236,501.02 had been made during the year. A. J. Welch, presiding, said that there was little likelihood of such a profit ever being earned again, as races are now only allowed by the authorities once a week; it was, he said, therefore advisable to write down both the property and the dogs so that they would appear in the books as of practually no value at all. The "International" owns 172 dogs.

Chinese Preparing More Information for Judge Feetham

The officials of the Chinese Ratepayers (voters) Association, composed of businessmen in the International Settlement, have circularized the membership of the organization with a questionaire dealing with the question of the status of the International Settlement. The purpose of the questionaire, according to the circular letter, is to obtain information regarding the views of local Chinese property-owners, in order that same might be handed to Judge Feetham, legal adviser, who is making a study of the problem of a new charter for the Settlement. The Chinese questionaire was as follows:

"Are you in favor of the immediate surrender of the International Settlement?

"Or, Are you in favor of the surrender of the Settlement after a gradual, but fixed, period?

"Prior to the surrender of the International Settlement, should the administration pass gradually into Chinese hands?

"Should the Shanghai Municipal Council obtain the consent of the Chinese ratepayers in matters relating to budgets and policies?

"Are you satisfied with the proposal to increase the number of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council from three to five whilst the number of foreign Councillors remains at nine?

"If dissatisfied with the proposed increase to five, do you consider that the number of Chinese Councillors should be increased to nine or do you favor increasing the number of Chinese in proportion to the amount of taxes paid, which would make the number of Chinese Councillors 11?

"Do you think the annual meeting of foreign ratepayers, which is held but once a year, possesses sufficient power and authority to supervise and control the actions of the Shanghai Municipal Council?

"If not, should the foreign and Chinese ratepayers elect representatives to form a body to supervise the Shanghai Municipal Council?

"As the majority of senior officers of the Shanghai Municipal Council are foreigners, do you consider that misunderstandings and inconveniences are likely to arise between the Chinese and the Council by the employment of foreigners only as the Council's senior officers?

"Will such misunderstandings and inconveniences disappear if Chinese are appointed to senior posts and if the Municipal Gazette and other documents of the Council are prepared in the Chinese language?

"Can you enumerate facts relating to corrupt practices amongst employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council who purposely delay work entrusted to them by Chinese and who frequently demand bribes?

"Is the number of Municipal schools for Chinese children too small?

"Should Municipal schools for Chinese children be controlled by the Chinese?

"Do you consider that health arrangements, such as hospitals, etc., provided for Chinese by the Shanghai Municipal Council are sufficient?

"Should a census of the population of the International Settlement be taken?"

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Correction

In the underline of three blocks "Vast Chinese Crowds at Athletic Exhibits" by Chang Tan-tse, which appeared in the *Review*, page 172, March 30, there was an error in the name of the school. They were students in the Harbin Girls' Physical School.

Nanking College Observes Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of Founding

Ceremonies marking the thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Nanyang College were held on March 28, the celebration lasting throughout the day and well into the evening. They were attended by the entire student body of 800, the faculty and many alumni. The buildings and campus were suitably decorated for the occasion.

The opening services started at 10 o'clock in the morning and were held in the auditorium. A letter from Sun Fo was read by Mr. Woo in which he regretted not being able to leave Nanking to attend the observance. Several speakers then traced the history and development of the institution.

Following this ceremony Chu Chih-Sing Hall was dedicated, pictures were taken of the new building and the student orchestra gave a concert until noon. After tiffin there was a track meet and baseball game and in the evening the celebration was closed with several short modern Chinese plays, a Chinese opera and group and solo singing.

The college was founded in 1896 largely through the efforts of Dr. John C. Ferguson. The Imperial Chinese Telegraph Co. became interested and gave the institution a grant of Tls. 100,000 a year. In 1904 control was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and in 1907 to the Ministry of Communications. In 1928 the Ministry of Railways assumed jurisdiction and financial support of the school.

The institution is entirely an engineering school and has four complete four-year courses. The school has 73 on the faculty, 90 percent of whom are foreign trained. There are only two foreigners on the faculty, both Americans and both in the school of civil engineering. The buildings of the college and the equipment compare very favorably with that found in American universities of similar size. There are 40 buildings on the campus, including a large library, a gymnasium, forge and foundry instructional shops and mechanical, electrical and radio laboratories.

Ministry of Education Makes Statement to "Review" on Religious Teaching

In response to a query by the *China Weekly Review* regarding the recent report that the Ministry of Education has ordered Shanghai College and the University of Nanking to discontinue their courses in theology and their departments of religion, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education has sent us the following unofficial statement:

"We are directed to inform you that a recent order of the Ministry to the Special Municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai relative to religious teaching in colleges and universities has reference only to religious teaching which is compulsory and contrary to the regulations in force. Since the colleges in question have departments of religion and theology which require students entering the departments to study religion, the regulation in this case would be violated as it stipulates that no organic parts of the college may be established under its auspieces specially for teaching theology except those given outside the college campus, viz. churches and religious societies. If a few courses are offered in religious subjects, we do not discontinue them provided they are elective subjects. The difference lies whether such subjects are made elective or required in the curricula."

The first report that the Ministry had ordered the two above-named schools to discontinue their courses in theology and religion was carried in a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on March 23. It was in the form of an identic ministerial order to commissioners of education of Greater Shanghai and the Nanking Special Municipality instructing them to inform the schools of the decision. The order further stated that in the event of the authorities of the two educational institutions ignoring the instructions they would be dealt with in accordance with the regulations governing educational institutions.

The theological seminary at Shanghai College is conducted along Baptist lines and under the deanship of Prof. J. B. Hipps. It was established about 25 years ago. The University of Nanking school of theology is conducted along union church lines and was also established many years ago.

Manchuria's Economic Crisis

(Special Correspondence from North Manchuria)

North Manchuria is experiencing a severe commercial crisis, accentuated by the recent conflict between Soviet Russia and China, the fall in the price of silver and the crash in the American Stock Exchange.

The following figures (in yen per metric ton) show quite clearly the catastrophic fall of prices of raw materials:

Years	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	Mar. 10, 1930
Soya beans	76.86	57.95	70.15	70.15	52.46	45.38
Soya-beans oil	244.00	219.50	237.90	225.70	183.00	176.37
Soya-beans cakes	56.12	11.24	51.85	56.12	44.53	38.67
Maize	44.53	25.62	42.70	48.80	24.40	22.70
Kaoliang	45.75	31.72	38.43	51,85	30.50	28.70
Hemp-seed	62.22	64.05	85.40	86.62	42.70	35.72

Raw materials during the last 2½ months have declined as follows:

Hemp seed and maize	50 %
Kaoliang	40 %
Soya-bean oil	30 %
Soya bean and s.b. cakes	30 %
Cattle	25 %
Furs	15 to 50 %

The roots of the present situation began to grow two or three years ago and were prepared by the Chinese themselves, When the Chinese saw that the Europeans were making a success they began various practices designed to oust the foreigner, they thinking that they could do just as well without his help. Among such obstacles which the Chinese put in the way of the foreigner were the following: Europeans were forbidden to make purchases anywhere away from the C. E. R., or on the Sungari, which is the richest crop district; they instituted a system of taxes and requisitions and these taxes were not only levied by the high officials but also by the local administrators; Europeans were forlidden to buy raw materials on the stations of the C. E. R. line but had to purchase through the Harbin Stock exchange; the Chinese frequently quibbled with the European firms, breaking their contracts for mere trifles and thus involving them in great losses. As a result many large firms such as the Siberian Company, Lilge, Mori, Kagan, the Soskin Shareholders Society, etc. have restricted their operations and some have left the country. By issuing depreciated currency the Chinese banks were able (apparently) to pay more for produce than foreigners were, and when the European steamers were in harbor ready to load the Chinese fixed such high prices that the foreign exporters were ruined.

Now the foreign banks are very chary about financing transactions and the Chinese banks are loaded up with large supplies for which there is no market. The outlook for soya beans is very bad and some of the Chinese peasants are turning to wheat as a crop, but Manchurian wheat can only find a local market owing to its poor quality.

Chinese officialdom has generally paid no attention to the country's rural economy, and the net result of the attempt of the Chinese banks' efforts to monopolize the crop export has been to place Manchuria face to face with an unprecedented economic crash. It has also demonstrated that the Chinese are not yet in a position to do without the help of the foreigner.

Harbin, March 21, 1930.

Agricultural Bureau Will Hold Cattle Show on April 10

The Shanghai District Agricultural Educational Bureau is making arrangements to hold a cattle show on April 10 with a view to encouraging farmers to raise healthier and stronger buffaloes for agricultural purposes, according to a report appearing in the *Sinwanpao*.

Letters have been sent by officials of the bureau to various public organizations asking them to donate prizes and to appoint representatives to give their advice. Regulations governing the show provide that only buffaloes and oxen owned by farmers in the Shanghai district will be eligible to take part. The show will last for only one day, but will probably be prolonged if found necessary. The judges have been instructed to make their decisions on the basis of temperament, strength and health of the naimsla.

Five Hindus Slain In Calcutta Riots

A *Reuter* dispatch from Calcutta April 1 stated that five Hindus were killed as the result of a riot in the Howrah Bridge district, where the carters offered passive resistance against the new rule preventing carters from taking out buffaloes in the hottest hours of the day. The police charged the mob, but failing to clear the streets began to fire on the crowd. Three European sergeants were injured by brick-bats.

A telegram from Poona alleges that a threat to start a passive resistance campaign against the Gandhi movement is contained in a manifesto issued by the founders of a new party, known as the Indian National Anti-Revolutionary Party. This party is headed by three well-known members of the depressed classes of Poona. The manifesto says that the party regards British rule as absolutely necessary until the complete removal of "untouchability" and the abolition of caste distinctions.

Analysis Made of Labor Disputes in Hopei Province

An analysis of labor disputes in Hopei province and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin from January 1927 to June 1929 has been made by Leonard T. K. Wu and has been published as Bulletin IV by the Institute of Social Research, Peiping. According to the author's estimates workers involved in labor disputes before the power of the, National Government reached Peiping and Tientsin, numbered more than five thousand. In the second half of 1928, the number of workers involved, however, increased to more than 23,000 and in the last period under review, it had risen to more than 160,000. As in a limited number of cases the same worker might haven taken part in several disputes in a given period, and he would be counted more than once, the total number of workers involved in disputes as given above has worked uot slightly greater than the net total.

New Dodge Cars Make Appearance on Shanghai Market

What the local dealers declare is the most representative line of Dodge motor cars ever manufactured and a line that will compete favorably with any other line of motor cars have just been received by the China Motors Company and are now being displayed in the showrooms of the firm. Hundreds of persons have passed through the showrooms during the past few days to view the new cars, according to the management, included among whom are many present and former Dodge owners.

Among the new features of which the new cars boast are four-wheel hydraulic internal expanding brakes, standard equipment on all cars; hydraulic, double-acting shock absorbers; the method of mounting the mono-piece body floor-boards directly on the frame, thus permitting the passenger load to be carried lower and consequently safer under all conditions; the welding of body seams and joints instead of the old method of riveting; and the several other minor features.

Another Chapter in the Telephone Complications

Shortly following the announcement that the Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and French Concession had agreed upon a proposed franchise for the telephone company, it was stated on April 3 that an independent committee claiming to represent telephone subscribers had been formed for the purpose of protecting subscribers. The commitee with one exception was composed entirely of foreigners, the exception being B. Y. Woo, a Chinese who is connected with a French bank. While there has been no public announcement regarding the terms of the proposed franchise agreed upon by the authorities of the two settlements, it is understood that it is to run for a period of forty years; grants the local municipal administrations a 20 percent reduction on telephones used by the municipalities, and also includes a royalty scheme payable to the local municipal governments based on the profits. It is understood that the proposed franchise has been sent to the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, which in turn will submit it to the three foreign companies which have made tenders for the purchase of the company.

Thirty-Nine Death Sentences for Hanoi Uprisings

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hanoi, Indo-China, on March 28 stated that the Hanoi Criminal Court had sentenced 39 persons to death, 33 to hard labor for life and 9 to twenty years hard labor in connection with communistic uprisings at the Yen Bay district during February of this year.

State Council Approves Note Issue

The State Council approved an issue of the 19th Year Treasury Notes for $24,000,000 secured on the Consolidated Rolled Tobacco Tax on April 1. The notes will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and will be issued in denominations of $10, $1,000, and $10,000. Interest will be paid monthly through the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The entire loan will be redeemed in full within three years from date of issue this month.

Chinese Ordered Deported From U.S.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis. on March 28, Bobby Eng, a Chinese waiter was ordered to be held for deportation to China in spite of his contention that he had never been in China and could speak no version of Chinese. The immigration authorities alleged that Bobby and his father, Ing Joe, were smuggled into the United States from Canada by airplane.

In explaining away his failure to have a birth certificate Bobby said that he was born at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake of 1906 and that his birth was never officially recorded.

Czecho-Slovakian Merchant Asks Pertinent Questions at Wharf Meeting

L. Soyka, Czecho-Slovakian merchant in Shanghai, asked a number of pertinent questions at the meeting of the British Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. held March 31. He wanted to know why there was no working account. He said there were certain dangers ahead of the company unless the hidden profits accumulated in past years were capitalized and distributed among the shareholders. The company paid a final dividend of Tls. 12 per share, making Tls. 15 for the year. The balance at credit of profit and loss amounted to Tls. 841,909,82.

Situation Between Nepal and Tibet Becomes More Serious

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 1, three special representatives of the Panchan Lama arrived in Nanking from Mukden for the purpose of discussing the Tibetan situation with the National Government. The representatives reported that the situation has become critical due to the occupation of the Tibetan border by the Nepalese troops. They stated that the occupation of Tibetan territory is likely to be permanent in the event the National Government does not send troop to help the Tibetans repel the Nepalese. They expressed the fear "that southern Tibet might soon be lost to China."

Johannesburg House Wants to Represent Chinese Manufacturers

Higginson and Turnbull, manufacturers, representatives in Johannesburg, South Africa, have written to *The Review* asking to be put in touch with manufacturers in this country who would like to be represented in South Africa. This would seem to be a good opportunity for Chinese cotton and silk manufacturers, as South Africa imports large quantities of these goods. It may be mentioned in this connection that two steamship companies maintain round-the-world services *via* Cape Town. The boats do not stop at Shanghai and Chinese cargo must be transhipped either in Hongkong or Japan, but nevertheless good time is made between here and South Africa.

Admiral Bristol Now Chairman of Naval Board Committee

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, formerly Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Navy Board in Washington, according to a report appearing in the Shanghai newspapers this week. The report stated that the Navy Board has the duty of framing U.S. naval policy. Admiral Bristol for the past two years commanded the U. S. fleet on the China station and prior to that was U. S. High Commissioner in Turkey. When Admiral and Mrs. Bristol departed from Shanghai they traveled home by way of Europe over the Trans-Siberian Railway, being the first trip through Russia by an American official since the discontinuance of American diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

Old Carlton Cafe Reopens

Many an old Shanghai resident will hark back to the "good old days" of Shanghai on receipt of the news that the Old Carlton Cafe on Ningpo Road, the gayest spot of Shanghai of 10 years ago, has again opened its doors. The opening took place on the evening of April 2 when some 45 newspapermen were entertained at a dinner dance. The restaurant was opened to the public on the evening of April 3.

Nothing could be more appropriate than that the new restaurant should be opened under the personal direction of Mrs. Louis Ladow, widow of the late Louis Ladow who for so many years was the popular manager of the Carlton of years ago. The management of the cafe has announced that all meats, fish and vegetables served will be imported from America.

How Chinese Councillors Are Elected

The Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, organized by the Chinese Ratepayers in the International Settlement of Shanghai, membership being extended to all Chinese who either possess real estate of not less than Tls 500 in value, pay an annual tax of Tls 10 or upwards on land or houses or both, or pay municipal rate on an annual rental of Tls. 500 or upward, held an election March 22. The 27 men elected are one-third of the delegates that make up the Association's General Assembly. These 27 delegates are the one-third who are elected by individual Ratepayers. A similar number will shortly be elected by the regional associations and the trade guilds respectively. The 81 delegates thus chosen constitute the General Assembly and it has the power to elect five Chinese members of the Council and six members of the Council's various Committees.

Notice of Removal

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Notice of Removal

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The Public is hereby notified that, by order of the Government, the Shanghai Harbour Limits have been extended. The harbour now includes the waters of the whangpoo from a line crossing the river, at right angles to its centre line, from the mouth of the Chang Chia T'ang Creek, near Lunghua, to the Yangtze (Woosung).

Ch'en Chi-tsai
Superintendent of Customs.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1930.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1184

With reference to the 1930 Edition of the Customs Import Tariff the public is hereby notified that the rate of duty given for heading No. 446 (a): Kerosene Oil, in case: should be amended to read gold units 1.53 instead of 1.54.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1930.

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SHIRTMAKERS
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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

March 28.—Nanking government furnishes Chang Hsueh-liang with more than million dollars and agrees to afford every facility to him to secure arms and ammunition in future. Stated that as result of this understanding Chang Hsueh-liang has decided to attack Shansi forces from the rear in alliance with the Government troops.

Peiping, March 30.—Wan Sien-feng's troops occupy Kaifeng without fighting.

Peiping, March 31.—Taiyuan message states that headquarters for securing provisions for Shansi forces have been established at Shihchanchuan and Paoting.

Nanking, March 31.—Nanking government orders Foreign Affairs Ministry to suspend the cultural relations enterprises sponsored by Japanese government for the cultural development of China.

Nanking, April 1.—Nanking authorities, having failed in estranging Yen and Feng, now make propaganda that Chang Hsueh-liang is favorable to Nanking. According to unofficial Nanking announcement Chang Hsueh-liang has agreed to place one artillery regiment at the disposal of the Government forces, dispatching army to Tsingtao by steamers.

Nanking, Arril 1.—T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, is successful in raising ten million dollar loan on the security of the Rolled Tobacco tax.

Tsinan, April 2.—5,000 Shansi troops repairing tracks at Tehchow, planning to advance southward.

Peiping, April 2.—Yen Hsi-shan announces taking command as Commander-in-chief, issues declaration for unification of country, advancing south against Nanking, and requests that foreign Powers should refrain from assistance or interference.

Nanking, April 2.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu, casting his fortunes with Yen and Feng, organizes two divisions and establishes headquarters at Suiting, Szechuen province.

Peiping, April 3.—Joint message by Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen recommend Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as Commander-in-chief.

A Proposal that Press May Attend Council Meetings

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Ratepayers (principal taxpayers) will be held April 16. Among the resolutions to be proposed is one by E. F. Harris that the Press should be allowed to attend Council meetings. The proposal, however, has this "string" attached to it: "Provided the majority of the Councillors present consider it in the public interest." The resolution has as seconder G. E. Marden.

Students and Communists on Rampage at Harbin

(Special Telegram to the Review)

Harbin, April 3.—Several days ago the Police arrested the owner of a Chinese bookshop owing to the finding of Communistic literature. The student body demanded his relese and thereupon the bookseller was allowed out on bail, but the students continued their agitation. They organized a demonstration and demanded the removal of reactionary teachers, among them the Chief of the Education Department, demanded introduction of Social Science courses in the schools and the liberty of the press. The student brought the pamphlets to the Chinese newspapers and demanded their publication to the accompaniment of threats. Later seventy students, among them Communists, attacked the newspaper office *Go Tse Tsi Bao*, cut the telephone and destroyed type forms. The paper is not being published for several days. In the meantime the Police are preventing further destruction.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 3, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx. Yield %
National City Bank of New York	Stock			246	——
Argentine Government	6 %	May	1, 1960	99	6.07
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct.	15, 1957	86¼	7.71
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 %	Oct.	1, 1969	103	4.83
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½%	July	1, 1944	90	7.68
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½%	Sept.	1, 1949	96bid	7.91
Cuba Northern Rwy. ..	5½%	June	1, 1942	65½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 %	Oct.	15, 1960	88¼	6.89
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 %	Dec.	1, 1951	100¼	6.98
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb.	1, 1954	104¼	6.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 %	July	1, 1954	84½	7.39
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 %	Sept.	1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen	5½%	Nov.	1, 1957	93½	6.04
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Debs.	6½%	Jan.	1, 1941	92bid	7.58
Paris Lyons & Med. Railroad.	6 %	Aug.	15, 1958	103	5.78
Republic of Peru	6 %	Dec.	1, 1960	81	7.61
Savoy Plaza Corp. ..	5½%	Feb.	1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 %	April	1, 1947	98½bid	6.17
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock			79¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock			120	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock			*93	per unit
Belgian National Railways Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 %	(Amn. Shares)		83½	7.19
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock			31¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)			42	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock			48	—
General Motor Corp. ..	Common Stock			49	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock			84½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock			35	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock			90	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock			193½	—
Finish Ctd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct.	1, 1954	98	6.67
Container Corp. of America	5 %	June	1, 1945	84½	6.82
Republic of Chile.. ..	6 %	Sept.	1, 1961	93½	6.49
Oriental Development Co...	5½%	Nov.	1, 1958	92¾	6.04
German General Elec. Co.	6 %	May	1, 1948	96½	6.33
Penn. Dock & Warehouse Co.	6 %	Aug.	1, 1949	98½	6.13
Kreuger & Toll Co. Pcptg. Debentures..	(American Certificates			32¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE		Price	Approx. Yield %
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 %	1913-60	63½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913-60	62	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	47½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	61	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 %	1908/38	74	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 %	1911/1951	30	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/06	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, arc not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 2nd April, 1

Silver:—Nothing of particular importance has occurred in the market this w Opening at 19$\frac{7}{16}$d. for spot and 19⅜d. forward, it closes exactly the same. China figured as operating both ways.

The Report of the Kemmerer Commission has appeared, which has been awaited much interest, but so far we have not been so fortunate as to obtain a copy.

This exhaustive work cannot be dealt with in a short publication of this kind, an suggest that our clients should endeavour to secure a copy, if possible and give it earnest attention.

Exchange —The official T/T rate on London was 1/11d. on the 27th ulto., r to 1/11⅛d. next day, and reverted to 1/11d. on the 29th ulto. On the 31st was a lowered to 1/10⅞d., and closes to-day at 1/11d.

At the opening of the T/T rate on London was 1/11⅛d., on New York G. $4 4 m/s Credits 1/11¾d, and G. $48⅛, Yen cross rate 49½, Yen 105⅝, Gold Bar 500. The market closed steady and next day saw $\frac{1}{8}$d. and ⅛d. improvement respectivel T/T and a proportionate decline in bill rates. On Saturday, however, this gain disappe and we reverted to the opening rates once more.

On the 31st ult. with very little business passing, there was practically no change, yesterday remained quiet also, until the afternoon when 1/11¼d. was obtainable for on London and G. $47⅛ on New York, other rates in proportion To-day the ma was steady, and we quote at closing at noon for merchants:—T/T on London 1/11, T/T on New York 47, 4 m/s Credits 1/11¾d. Yen 105¼, Gold Bar 500.20.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..................Tls. 110,193,000 a decrease of Tls 552,

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ...... $ 155,520,000 an increase of $ 2,050,

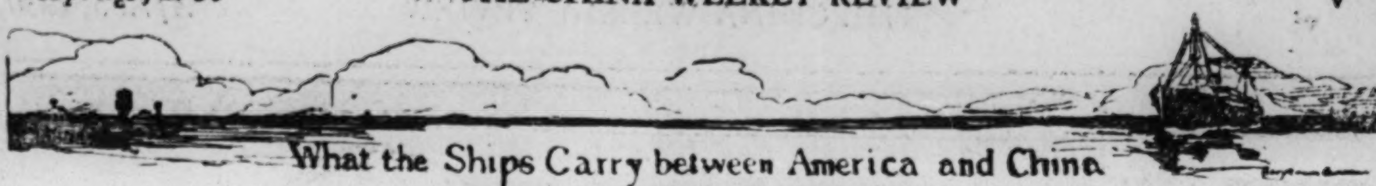
Estimated value Tls. 222,167,000 as against Tls. 172,612,000 held at this time last yea

	Average rates for March	Thursday Mar. 27	Friday Mar. 28	Saturday Mar. 29	Monday Mar. 31	Tuesday Apr. 1	We Apr.
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open closi*
T/T on London	1/10.683	1/11	1/11⅛	1/11	1/10⅞	1/10⅞	1/11
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11$\frac{1}{16}$	1/11$\frac{3}{16}$	1/11$\frac{1}{16}$	1/11$\frac{15}{16}$	1/10$\frac{15}{16}$	1/11
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11$\frac{3}{16}$	1/11$\frac{5}{16}$	1/11$\frac{3}{16}$	1/11$\frac{1}{16}$	1/11$\frac{1}{16}$	1/11
T/T India	126,827	128½	129¼	128½	128	128	128
T/T France	1,173,923	1190	1197	1190	1184	1184	119
T/T On N. Y.	45,928	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	465
Demand		46¾	47	46¾	46½	46½	463
T/T Hamburg R. M.		195	196	195	194	194	195
T/T H'kong	79.913	80½ nom.	80½ nom.	80 nom	80¼ nom.	80 nom	80n
T/T Japan	107.471	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	106¾	106¼	106
T/T Batavia	114.846	116	116½	116	115¼	115¼	116
T/T Straits	122.673	121	120¼	121	121½	121½	121
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0.115	2/0	2/0⅛	2/0	1/11⅞	1/11⅞	2/0
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅛	2/0¼	2/0⅛	2/0	2/0	2/0
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0.365	2/0¼	2/0⅜	2/0¼	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,265.000	1265	1270	1265	1260	1260	126
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	48.620	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48¼	48¼	48
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	49¼	49¼	49⅛	48¾	48¾	49

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr.
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19$\frac{7}{16}$	9⅝	19½	19$\frac{7}{16}$	19$\frac{7}{16}$	19$\frac{7}{1}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 42¾	G.$ 42½	G.$ 42¼	G.$ 41⅞	G.$ .42	G.$ 4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau-ping) 978 touch)	Tls. 498^{20}	Tls. 500^{00}	Tls. 503^{90}	Tls. 501^{60}	Tls. 500^{30}	Tls. 500
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110^{90}	110^{90}	110^{90}	110^{90}	110^{90}	110
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	72.	71.9875	71.975	71.9875	72.0
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%
Bank of France rate of discount	3%
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2$\frac{7}{16}$%
,, 4 ,,	2$\frac{7}{16}$%
,, 6 ,,	2$\frac{9}{16}$%

London on Paris	T/T	124.3
New York on London	T/T	486
Bombay on London	T/T	1/5
Hongkong on London	T/T	1/6
Kobe on London	T/T	2/0



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Feb. 18.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtigns, White...	Pcs.	120
Cotton Muslins, White...	,,	143
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	170
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars..........	,,	526
Cotton Sheetings, White..	Yds	1,182
Iron Bolts....................	Pls.	6
Iron, Screws................	,,	107
Steel Angles.................	,,	422
Steel Pipes	,,	301
Steel Sheets	,,	350
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	,,	9
Bronze Powder............	,,	169
Cotton, Embroidery	,,	21
Fibre Sheets	,,	8
Fruits, Table and Pie......	,,	31
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	2
Leather, Cow, Patent......	,,	27
Leather, ,, ,, other kinds	,,	1
Oranges, Fresh............	,,	42
Paper, Glsaicne	,,	439
Paper, Writing	,,	100
Paper, Wrapping	,,	6
Prussian, Blue	,,	15
Sodo, Bicarbonate of......	,,	462
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Cigarettes..................	Mille	50
Chocolate	Lb.	750
Files.........................	Doz.	550
Hats, Felt..................	Doz.	6
Cotton, Shirts	,,	213
Machinery..............	Hk.Tls.	203,109

SHIRAHA MARU, February 20.
(Agents: Dairen Kisen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	1,923,599
Flooring, Merchantable	,,	105,286
Laths	Pcs.	497,800

PRESIDENT MADISON, Feb. 21.
From U. S. of America.

Bedsteads, Brass............	Pcs.	30
Bedsteads, Steel............	,,	102
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars.........	,,	230
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor-cars.........	,,	391
Lemons, Fresh............	,,	71,700
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	150,840
Paints	,,	230
Chocolate	Lb.	960
Sradines.....................	Doz	300
Cotton Shirts...............	,,	13
Shoes	Pairs	200
Canned Asparagus.........	Pls.	31
Canned Fruits	,,	329
Coffee	,,	13
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	142
Milk, Evaporated.........	,,	81
Newspapers, double lined	,,	75
Paper, Manila, Bleached	,,	75
Paper, Newsprint, White	,,	1,092
Paper, Wrapping, Kraft	,,	960
Shrimps, Dried............	,,	113
Wax, Paraffin	,,	504
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	585,155

HAVRE MARU. February 24.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... Bls. 4,325 Pls. 15,252

JAVANESE PRINCE, February 25.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Voile:		
Dyed......................	Yds.	6,298
Printed....................	,,	1,010
Cotton Crape, Printed	,,	59
Cotton Denims, Yarn-dyed	,,	2,805
Wool and Cottou Plam Beach Cloth	,,	448
Woollen Felt...............	,,	212
Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe and Tube Fittings	Pls.	71
Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe and Tube Fittings	,,	215
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	43
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,562
Tobacco, Leaf Prepared...	,,	2
Cotton Shirts	Doz.	172
Cigarettes	Mille	2,670
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,060
Paints	,,	1,068
Shoes	Pairs	3,468
Machinery, and Parts of	G.Units	17,522

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, February 27.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Treasure:	Gold Bars	G.Uuits	1,123,256
	Gold Coins	,,	15,619
	Silver	,,	167

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm Business Done 5,395,170
April 2.

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Mon., Mar. 31	Tues., Apr. 1
34	20	Adams Express	36⅜	36¼
254¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye ..	303½	298
184½	86	American Can	152⅛	152⅜
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill ..	91½	91⅛
130¼	62	American Smelting	76	77½
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel. ..	264	263⅜
235	160	American Tobacco "B" ..	242¼	238¼
199	50	American Water Works ..	112⅞	115⅞
140	67¼	Anaconda	78¾	80⅛
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	48⅞	50¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	122	122
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	108½	109
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	48⅛	49
61⅞	25	Calumet & Helca	28¾	28¾
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	213	212
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation ..	80	79
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island.. ..	124½	124
135	26	Chrysler..	38½	38⅞
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common ..	42⅞	43¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric..	104⅛	Unq
38¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone ..	30⅜	29½
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents ..	37	36½
24⅜	10	Commonwealth Southern..	19⅜	19¼
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,,opt.war.	6⅛	6⅛
185¼	80⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	122⅞	126½
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	28⅛	29
126⅜	70	Corn Products	100½	101½
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	30½	30
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common..	12⅞	13⅛
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	43	42½
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	140	139⅝
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	236¼	237¾
189	50	Electric Bond & Share ..	112	111⅝
93½	41½	Eire Railway	60⅞	59⅜
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	34⅝	34¾
63¼	55¼	General Electric..	84½	84½
81¾	35	General Food	49¼	49¾
91¾	33½	General Motors	49¾	49¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal ..	108⅞	103
82	31½	Gold Dust	42¾	43
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber..	57	56⅛
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	96½	94½
102⅞	43	Granby	57½	58
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	98	97½
93½	38	Hudson Motors	56½	56
102¾	48	International Cement ..	74½	74
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	13	13½
142	65	International Harvester ..	94	92¾
59½	23	,, Hydro-Elec. "A"	46	46
72¾	25	International Nickel.. ..	43	42⅞
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	52	52½
14¾	4¼	International Products ..	6⅝	6¾
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel. ..	70½	70
242¾	90	Johns Manville	128⅝	131⅜
104⅞	49⅜	Kemecott Copper..	59	59½
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	Unq	Unq
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	112	112¼
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	112⅜	113⅝
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	39½	40
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks..	85¾	85¾
24	11½	Madison Square Garden ..	11⅝	Unq
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	94½	Unq
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	38¼	40½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	28¾	29¼
256½	60	New York Central	188½	189
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway..	95	94¼
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	104	103¾
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	22	22⅜
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	76¾	76½
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	85½	85¾
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation ..	16	15⅞
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	38⅝	39
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	108¼	113½
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	54½	Unq
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	55¾	56
181	80	Sears Roebuck	84¼	87¼
31¾	19	Shell Union	23½	23⅞
188	59½	Simmons Company	48⅜	51½
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	67¼	63¾
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway..	124⅞	123¾
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric..	115	121⅞
83	43	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	74	76½
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	35¾	35⅝
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	58¼	58⅜
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	64½	64⅜
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing ..	85¼	84⅞
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45	45
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	105	104⅜
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway ..	240	237¼
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	87⅝	90¾
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	7⅜	7⅜
118½	50½	U.S. Realty & Improvement	72	73¼
65	15	U.S. Rubber	33¼	33¼
261¾	150	U.S. Steel	193⅞	197¼
216½	37½	Vanadium	Mutl.	108¼?
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	185¾	186
		Call Money	4%	4%

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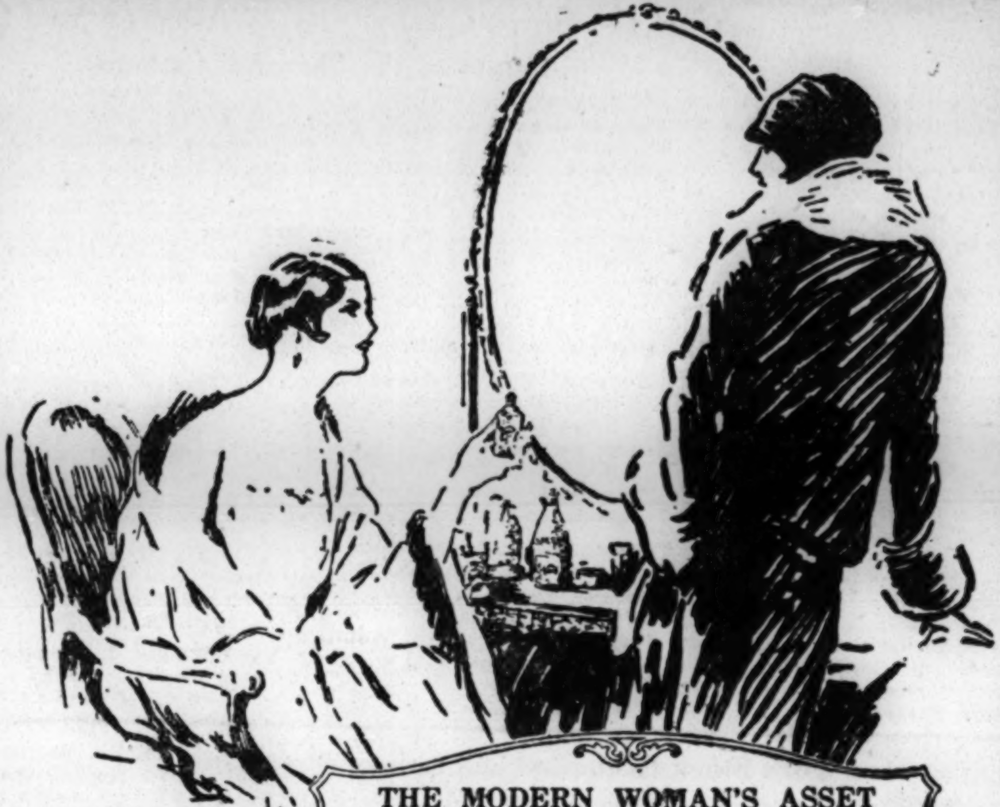

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As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

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